

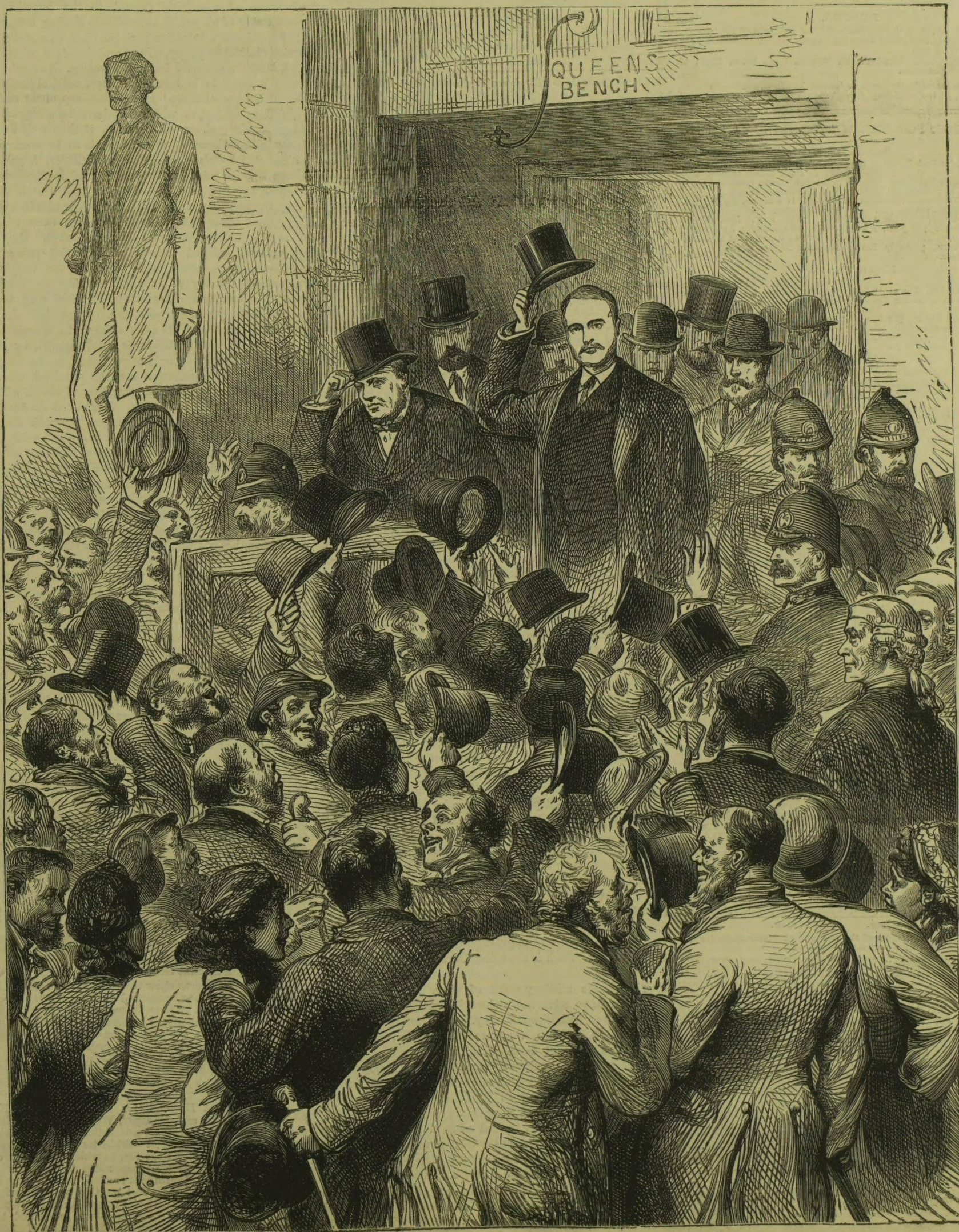
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2173.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS! By Post, 6d.



THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE TRIALS IN DUBLIN: THE TRAVERSERS LEAVING THE COURT.—SEE PAGE 30.



BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at No. 3, York-gate, Regent's Park, Mrs. Silver, of a son.  
On the 1st inst., at The Durdans, Epsom, Lady Rosebery, of a daughter.  
On the 2nd inst., at Stafford House, St. James's, Viscountess Tarbat, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 27, at Holy Trinity, New Westminster, British Columbia, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster, William S. Jemmett, Captain late of H.M. 15th and 41st Regiment, to Fanny Rosa Woods, second daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon of Columbia.  
On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's Church, Lower Norwood, by the Rev. Chichester Reade, M.A., LL.D., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. Jellie, Curate, Sydney Annesley Reade, M.A., LL.D., to Laura Annie Augusta Faddy (Nynce), second daughter of Major Lang P. Faddy, of Palampore, Punjab, late 27th Bengal N.I., and niece of General Faddy, Fingask, Lower Norwood. No cards. Indian papers please copy.  
On the 27th ult., at St. Mary's, the parish church of Moseley (by license), by the Rev. William Harrison Colmore, Vicar, Ephraim Ball, of Halesowen, Worcestershire, to his cousin, Ellen Hill, of Moseley, Worcestershire.  
On the 21st ult., at Ballymore church, county of Westmeath, diocese of Meath, by the Rev. Francis Moore, Rector of Duffield, Derbyshire, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. O. Tibeaucaux, Ballymore, Robert Elham Lowry, of Romsey House, county of Tyrone, D.L., to Dorothea Elizabeth, second daughter of the late George Folliott, of View Cross, Cheshire.  
On the 1st inst., at Christ Church, Southgate, Middlesex, by the Rev. J. Baird, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Thomas, Vicar of Wood-green, Herbert Okell, solicitor, Glasgow, to Helena, daughter of John S. Lee, Esq., of Cannon Hill, Southgate.  
On the 27th ult., at St. Anne's, Soho, Lord Wentworth, eldest son of the Earl of Lovelace, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's, Wakefield, the residence of his brother, R. B. Mackie, Esq., M.P., after a few days' illness, David Mackie, Esq., in the 43rd year of his age.  
On the 30th ult., at Portobello, Sir William Coote Seton, Bart., of Pitmeddon, Aberdeenshire.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 15.

SUNDAY, JAN. 9.	
Accession of Humbert I., King of Italy, 1878.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. J. Hall, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Ven. Archdeacon Hessey.
First Sunday after Epiphany.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah li.; Matt. v. 33. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lii. 13. and liii. or li. v. 17.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.
Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m., the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.	
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. William Barker.	
MONDAY, JAN. 10.	
Plough Monday.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lectures on the Venereal Disease by Sir Joseph Fayrer).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Harrison on the French Revolution).	School of Mines, lectures to working men, 8 p.m. (Mr. Warrington W. Smyth on Minerals—first of six lectures).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Trunk).	
Surveyors' Institution, 8 (discussion on the Land Question in 1880).	
TUESDAY, JAN. 11.	
Hilary Law Sittings begin.	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (address by the president, Mr. James Abernethy).
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, elections, City Terminus Hotel, noon.	West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.	Biblical Archaeology Society, 8 p.m., anniversary (Mr. T. G. Finches on Early Babylonian History).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.	
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.	
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.	
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Fleming Jenkin on a Sanitary Protection Association for London).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Shoulder and Arm).	Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Botanical Society, 8 p.m.	Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, JAN. 13.	
Cambridge Hilary Term begins.	Society of Antiquaries (elections), 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. H. Blackburn on Popular Illustration).	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
FRIDAY, JAN. 14.	
Oxford Hilary Term begins.	Philological Society, 8 p.m. (a Dictionary evening).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Fore-Arm and Hand).	Birkbeck Institution, anniversary.
Clinical Society, anniversary, 8.30.	Stockport Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
SATURDAY, JAN. 15.	
Full Moon, 11.31 a.m.	The British Museum opened, 1760.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Jan. 8.	29.640	34.2	29.8	86	8	36.9	29.8	W. SSW.	112	0.185
9.	29.412	42.9	42.7	99	9	49.7	32.9	E. NW. NNE.	200	0.231
10.	29.567	51.1	48.2	91	8	54.1	47.7	SSW. S.	344	0.050
11.	29.245	46.9	44.0	90	10	52.5	41.8	SSW. S.	502	0.650
12.	29.442	33.1	32.7	99	6	43.6	32.0	SSW. NNW.	190	0.034
13.	30.170	31.3	29.8	86	5	36.9	32.2	NNW.	166	0.000
14.	30.322	38.1	36.7	95	9	42.0	32.2	W.	122	0.000

\* Rain and snow.

† Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.703	29.321	29.564	29.442	29.332	30.069	30.347
Temperature of Air	33.1°	46.9°	52.0°	50.9°	34.8°	35.0°	33.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	31.6°	46.0°	50.5°	48.1°	34.3°	33.4°	33.4°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	SW.	S.	S.	NNW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 22	8 53	9 33	10 13	10 53	11 30	12 10

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 6.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, the Grand Comic Christmas Fantomine, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. Characters by the celebrated VOKES FAMILY, Master G. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Mesdames Maud Howard, Collins, and Julie; Misses Zauli and Zanfretta, &c. Double Harlequinade—Clowns, Mr. H. Payne and Mr. C. Lauri. Prices from 1s. to 24s. Box-Office open daily, from Ten to Five.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. THE CUP.—THE CORSIAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's "The Cup," in Two Acts, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss, THE CORSIAN BROTHERS at 9.30—Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien del Franchi. Doors open at 7.15. Performance commences at a Quarter to Eight precisely. Box Office (Mr. Harp) open 10 to 5.—Seats booked by letter or telegram. Morning Performances of THE CORSIAN BROTHERS To-day (Saturday), and Saturday, Jan. 15 (the Last Morning Performance of this Play for the present), at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

**SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.**  
WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Ten to Five Daily, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.  
THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.  
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.  
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,"—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**  
GREAT AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of the  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'**  
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.  
Vide the whole of the leading papers.  
Performances will be given throughout the present week,  
EVERY AFTERNOON, at Three (until Jan. 13).  
EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.  
Throughout the Holidays.  
Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.  
No fees.

**THE MOST GIGANTIC AND BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON.**  
Until Jan. 13, when the Performances will be resumed in their regular order,  
EVERY AFTERNOON at Three.  
EVERY NIGHT at Eight.  
**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**  
The World-Famed  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.**  
Increased to  
SEVENTY PERFORMERS.  
SEVENTY PERFORMERS.  
SEVENTY PERFORMERS.  
SEVENTY PERFORMERS.  
SEVENTY PERFORMERS.  
Each one of known eminence.  
PROUDLY DEFEYING ALL RIVALRY.  
Doors open at 2.30 and at 7.

**MR. CARRODUS** will give a Performance on the VIOLIN at ST. JAMES'S HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 1s., of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 23, Old Bond-street, and Royal Exchange-buildings; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; and at Austin's, 23, Piccadilly.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT**  
A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; and a new second Piece, SANDFORD AND MERYON'S XMAS PARTY, by P. C. Burnand; Music by A. Scott Gatty.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Seventy-Seven of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—from July to December, 1880—will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

"What of the Transvaal?" is the question which the thoughtful inhabitants of Great Britain have most frequently put to each other since Christmas down to the opening of Parliament, on Thursday last. Lord Carnarvon's scheme of annexation has issued in an unexpected disaster. It may have been a wise and politic measure—though this, we see, is contested by Earl Grey in the *Nineteenth Century*, and on seemingly reasonable grounds; but it was carried into effect too brusquely, too inconsiderately, in a word, too imperiously, to allow of its securing the good results which might have been anticipated for it. Thus it happens occasionally in all walks of life, private and public. We pinch the unripe fruit to bring it to earlier maturity, and instead of ripening it rots. There may be little in the conduct of the Boers to commend it or them to sympathising admiration. They may have dealt unjustly and rapaciously with their Kaffir neighbours. They may have woefully mismanaged their own internal Government, and by their mismanagement evoked dangerous conditions for English colonists. Their ill habits cause mischief, not to themselves only, but to others who were guiltless of all responsibility for their proceedings. But, at any rate, they were an independent people, and professed to set a high value upon that independence. The methods by which the Transvaal was handed over to British Power, when closely examined, prove to have been unfair and high-handed. It left a permanently bad impression upon the Boers which they did not conceal. They gave us fair warning that they would attempt to regain their self-government, and, if we may so describe it, their national independence, even by force if necessary. They have made good their words, and they are virtually in possession of the country which they regard as their own. British authority scarcely exists in the Transvaal beyond the narrow spaces somewhat precariously held by British troops. For some six weeks to come, the Republic will remain master of the situation. One serious calamity has already overtaken a portion of our troops. A military surprise has caused the loss of many lives, and has, for the moment, lowered the prestige of the Queen's Army in South Africa. Such is the latest Christmas gift presented to us.

In a mere military point of view, the incidents to which we have adverted, although lamentable, need not be looked at with despondency. They are far less important, for instance, than was the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The stake at issue is incomparably smaller than they were then; the chances against us are incomparably fewer. But the insurrection not only comes at an inconvenient time, inasmuch as it distracts attention from affairs nearer home; but it presents elements with which it may be found difficult to deal when the insurgent spirit has been ultimately repressed. Of course, there is a hurry hither and thither of troops; a gathering of transports; a busy time in our chief arsenals; a sudden departure of military men for what is called the seat of war. All this we may have looked for, and for all this we shall be called upon hereafter to pay. But when the sword has done its work (if, indeed, the edge of it must be tested) what then?

Are we to have a second Ireland in South Africa? Are we to govern a Dutch population quite irrespectively of Dutch ideas? Shall we once more make the mistake of under-estimating the force of traditional sentiment, and of raising to supremacy the maxim of "iron and blood"? We trust not. We see no reason for making a desolation in the Transvaal and calling it peace. We see no reason for exciting in the minds of the descendants of Dutch forefathers in South Africa a sense of humiliation, or for rousing a feeling of latent hatred. If we are but willing to give up pretensions which we can hardly be said to have yet established, our relations with the Transvaal Boers may be adjusted upon a basis as honourable to ourselves as it is passionately desired by them. Their Proclamation indicates (all the circumstances being taken into account) a moderation of temper hardly to have been expected. As summarised by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the following are the terms offered to British authority on the assumption that the independence of the Transvaal is recognised—Forgiveness to all opponents; the retention of their position by all existing officials; the admission of a British Consul to the Republic; the sanctioning of all public expenditure during annexation; the adoption of arbitration with the Natives, and the prosecution of a Native policy, with the advice of the other States; and, lastly, a proposal for confederation. No doubt, there are objections to be taken—perhaps, valid objections—to the acceptance of these terms *en bloc*—especially under the conditions subject to which they have been offered. But they certainly show, at any rate, if they may be fairly trusted, that there are other elements to be worked upon in the disposition of the Transvaal Boers, beyond and above that of simple fanatical hatred to English rule. They have some foresight, these rugged Dutch settlers. They have also some prudence and power of self-restraint. They must know that their insurrection cannot be permanently successful, and that, although they have successfully crossed swords with British power, their resources, as compared with those of the Empire, are so pitifully scanty as to avail nothing for their permanent advantage. Meanwhile, England may well ask herself some pertinent questions. What does she want with the Transvaal? It adds nothing to her glory. Its annexation to her territories is not demanded by justice. All that she professes, or has professed, to be concerned in obtaining by annexation may be obtained otherwise, and, if obtained without the shedding of blood, will be so much the better for humanity. It will not do for her, in dealing with semi-barbarian tribes, or with European settlers of foreign extraction not very far exalted above them, to stand rigidly upon points of political etiquette. A slight concession now may have a more beneficial effect upon all parties than a much larger concession after a long interval of angry estrangement. We may have in this, as in a more important case, to exhibit force enough to suppress organised opposition; but it is quite true, and, we believe, her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the truth, that "force is no remedy." We may have to restrain the patient whilst we are engaged in healing his malady; but the process of restriction should be as little harmful as possible, and should never be mistaken for that of cure.

Doubtless, the whole subject will come before Parliament at an early period of the Session. Events will force it upon the attention of the Legislature. It needs a full discussion—a discussion from which even the Colonial Office may derive some suitable suggestions applicable not to the Transvaal only, but also to the affairs of other Colonial provinces. It is no Party question, and we hope it will not be debated in a Party spirit.

According to a kindly custom which has prevailed on the first Sunday of the New Year for the past eleven years, about 1000 of the poorest inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Gray's-yard were on Sunday treated to what is known in the locality as the "annual breakfast." The gathering took place in the building which serves the purposes of church and schools, in a court branching off James-street, Oxford-street, known as Gray's-yard Ragged Church.

Lord Rosebery, at his half-yearly audit, remitted 15 per cent of the rents due from all the tenants on his Buckinghamshire estates; Sir Thomas C. C. Western, Bart., has given notice to the tenants of his estates in Essex and Suffolk that he intends to return them 10 per cent on their half years' rent; and at the recent rent audits of Lord Donington 15 per cent was returned to all tenants on his Lordship's estates in Leicestershire and Derbyshire. This is the fourth audit at which the same amount has been returned.

The revenue returns show that the gross receipts during the past quarter have amounted to £19,539,664, being a net increase of £923,107. There is an increase in every branch except that of miscellaneous receipts, which shows a falling off of £55,039. The principal items of increase are:—Excise, £240,000; stamps, £380,000; property and income tax, £174,000; and post-office and telegraph service, £77,000. During the past nine months the revenue shows a net increase of £2,025,335, which is spread over every branch except the Customs.

The West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, Welbeck-street, celebrated the New Year by giving an entertainment to the children undergoing treatment either within its walls or at the hands of the medical staff. After tea, to which the mothers were also invited, an adjournment was made to the floor above, where the electrical apparatus is erected, including the largest medical battery in Europe. But on this occasion science as represented by galvanic batteries was subordinate to pleasure in the form of a giant Christmas-tree, presented by the Countess of Dudley. After the distribution of toys, the children were delighted with the wonders of a magic lantern.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I do not offer any apology for having been as yet wholly silent on the subject of the death of the famous English writer known as "George Eliot;" but some little explanation of the reasons for my reticence on a topic which has moved lettered society so deeply may not be out of place, here. Purely mechanical causes connected with the production of this Journal precluded me from giving last week even an obituary notice of the illustrious writer of "Adam Bede;" and meanwhile, all that I could have feebly said in eulogy of the splendid genius of the greatest female writer of fiction that England has produced, was said, most eloquently and most forcibly, in the *Times*, in the *Saturday Review*, and in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

As for any biographical details concerning "George Eliot," I had absolutely none to give. I never saw her, as Miss Marion Evans, as Mrs. G. L. Lewes, or as Mrs. Cross. And I have known but very few persons indeed (among a tolerably wide acquaintance, extending over thirty years) who knew her intimately. I remember, in 1866, I think, at Venice, asking Mr. George Meredith, the author of the "Shaving of Shagpat," and many novels, whether he had ever seen the writer of "Silas Marner," and "The Mill on the Floss." He told me that he was acquainted with the lady, and gave a graphic description of her. I recall, in particular, his mention of the peculiarly fascinating expression of her eye. For the rest, there my knowledge ended. In 1860, I used to meet Mr. G. H. Lewes at the memorable "Cornhill" dinners, at which Mr. George Smith was wont to entertain the contributors to the *Cornhill Magazine*—Thackeray, Browning, Leighton, Millais, Anthony Trollope, Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, Edwin Landseer, John Oxenford, of such was the staple of the guests;—but I never met the author of "Romola."

And, on the whole, only a very small number of professional people of letters seem to have been cognisant of the individuality of "George Eliot." She was, after a manner, an abstraction, an impalpability. No photographs of her, to my knowledge, were ever visible in the shop windows. Her name appeared on no committee lists, nor in connection with any literary or social enterprise. The scant biography of her published in "Men of the Time" turned out, at her death, to be altogether erroneous; yet the inaccuracies were never authoritatively contradicted during her lifetime. That she had been Miss Evans; that she had contributed to the *Westminster Review*, and translated Strauss's "Leben Jesu;" that she was the authoress of the "Scenes from Clerical Life," and of the novels which have gained for her imperishable fame: this was substantially the sum of all that was known touching the gifted woman who occupied even a higher place in English literature than George Sand did in the literature of France. Even now that she is no more—apart from exhaustive essays on her style—not much is known about her, personally, than that she was fond of attending the Monday Popular Concerts. The last hope of those who are (legitimately) curious to know what manner of woman George Eliot was lies in the contingency of her having maintained an extensive correspondence with a select few among distinguished philosophers and men of letters, and of that correspondence one day seeing the light. But we—or our nephews—may have to wait twenty years before the letters of "George Eliot," if she have left any, are published.

Which is your favourite among her novels? "Romola" I never read, for the strongest of reasons. I read it no more than I read, "Framley Parsonage" or the "Studies in Animal Life," or than I read "The Adventures of Philip," until that last named work appeared in a completed form. I was writing myself in the "Cornhill" when "Romola" was begun, and I have an invincible repugnance to reading a magazine in which anything of my own is published. So I used to look at Mr. Millais's pictures to "Framley Parsonage" and Sir Leighton's illustrations to "Romola," and leave the letterpress unread. I think that it is honest to make a full confession of the books of which you have no knowledge than to boast of the paper-knife smattering which you may have picked up about them in reviews.

A very pleasant and novel feature in the *Era Almanack and Annual* for 1881, which I have just seen, is the section devoted to a collection of pretty and graceful pen-and-ink sketches, reproduced by one of the "processes," and bearing the generic title, "How Actors Draw." In some twenty pages full of animation some of our leading dramatic artists exhibit their talent for "drawing," not in a professional or box, pit, and gallery filling sense, but graphically. Mrs. Keeley, who, as Mr. Edward Ledger, the editor of the *Era Almanack*, cogently remarks, has every right to be considered a veteran draughtswoman, seeing that she first drew breath some seventy-five years ago, heads the list of contributors to the "Eratic" Art Gallery with a pretty "land and water scape" called "A Bad Reflection." But it is a very good one, dear Mrs. Keeley. Miss Kathleen Compton, again, writes, "Dear Mr. Ledger; please, I can't;" but Miss Compton can, for she has drawn a feminine hand holding a quill pen most deftly. Mr. Arthur Pinero's sketch, "M. Alfred Meynard" in the "Corsican Brothers," at the Lyceum, is a very droll caricature; and real technical excellence, in the Caldecott cum Kate Greenaway style, is shown in Miss Nellie Hatherly's full-length figure of a milkmaid. Mr. Luke Fildes should look to his laurels. Miss Hatherly's maid that carries the milking-pail treads on the pretty heels of the famous "Betty."

Mr. Kendal has produced a sketch of his own head as William in "Black-Eyed Susan" which puzzles me. Hitherto I had thought that the accomplished co-manager of the St. James's was of the purest Saxon extraction, and that William, whom he recently so admirably impersonated, was

likewise a Briton born; but in Mr. Kendal's drawing his complexion is that of a dusky Ethiopian. The William of the Almanack may be defined as "an arrangement in Nubian blacking." Mr. Maltby, Miss Ella Dietz, Mr. Celli, Miss Louise Moodie, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Miss Genevieve Ward, Mr. Howard Paul, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Miss Maud Milton are, among others, conspicuous by their artistic talent; and Mr. J. L. Toole closes the procession of "scenic artists" with an outrageously droll scrawl of "A Roman Cottage" and "A Roman Head."

Although I am very frequently accused of egotism because, writing these "Echoes" in the first person singular, I say "I" and not "We," I do not think anyone will charge me with an attempt to puff any book or books which in bygone years I may have written. Indeed, it is with the extremest rarity that I ever allude to these performances of the past; and as most of my books are out of print and nearly all of them must be completely forgotten, the younger generation of my readers very probably know me only as "the compiler of a column of gossip" in this journal, and are unaware that some twenty years ago I was, in a small way, an author. It happens, however, that so cruel (although I have not the least doubt innocent) an act of literary injustice has been done to me by the compiler of a book which has had and is having an enormous circulation, that I am constrained to write these few lines in self vindication.

The work to which I refer is a large volume of nearly seven hundred pages, entitled "Many Thoughts of Many Minds," being "selections from the writings of the most celebrated authors, from the earliest to the present time," compiled and analytically arranged by Henry Southgate. The edition of which I have a copy is dated 1875, and bears on the titlepage "Twenty-Fifth Thousand." This immense issue has, apparently, been exhausted; for, only the other day, I saw a new edition advertised. At page 138 I find quoted, under the head of "Custom-House Officers—Different Manners of," a passage of forty-two solid lines of prose, the authorship of which is ascribed to the late Mr. Charles Dickens. Every word in the passage is of my writing, and the extract is taken bodily from a book of mine, called "A Journey Due North," which was published by Mr. Bentley some two-and-twenty years ago. The apology of the compiler will probably be that he cut the quotation from "Household Words," in which "A Journey Due North" originally appeared as a series of anonymous essays; but the passage which he has appropriated and ascribed to the wrong writer happens to occur in a description of the Custom House at St. Petersburg; and surely one might expect the gentleman with the scissors and paste-pot to have known that Mr. Dickens was never in Russia in his life.

I call attention to this simply for the reason that—drawing the line only at the edition of 1875—I have manifestly been wronged five-and-twenty thousand times over; and, giving to each copy of such a work of reference as "Many Thoughts of Many Minds" the very moderate average of eight readers, it follows that two hundred thousand persons may be labouring under the impression that Mr. Charles Dickens, and not the present writer, is the author of the passage in question. The blunder is, moreover, an injury to the memory of an illustrious English writer, who would never have penned such an urgid, slovenly piece of verbiage as I find the description of the Russian Custom House to be now.

Some weeks ago I half inadvertently and half intentionally misquoted a famous couplet in "Hudibras," giving it the commonly erroneous form—

The man convinced against his will,  
Is of the same opinion still.

A strong contingent of students of "Hudibras" (or of Dictionaries of Quotations) at once rushed forward to correct me; and I am very much obliged to them all. I will not give the correct quotation here, preferring to send my readers to "Hudibras" itself—a most salutary expedition. But when I say that the misquotation was half intentional, I mean that, all paradoxical as it may seem, that state of mind is quite comprehensible in which we are "convinced" against our will, and yet are "of the same opinion still;" and it is probably in consequence of the frequency of such a mental condition that an erroneous sense is given to Butler's verses.

For example, take the case of "wheat meal" or "whole meal" bread, about which a mild agitation is in progress just now. I find in my common-place books numerous extracts made years ago from Dr. Pereira, Dr. Paris, Mr. Todd, and other authorities on Food and Diet, respecting the nutritive qualities of brown bread as against "fine white bread;" but the movement against the latter has lately taken a tangible form in the shape of a "Bread Reform League," composed of lady and gentlemen philanthropists, who are anxious that our bread should be made not from fine white wheaten flour, but from the meal, the whole meal, and nothing but the meal. Of this League Miss Yates, a member of the Ladies' Sanitary Association, is the zealous honorary secretary, and she has lectured and spoken at conferences, and addressed letters to the newspapers conclusively demonstrating that "whole meal" bread—which differs considerably from brown bread, is the most wholesome and nutritious form of the staff of life—and that after a little education of the popular taste such whole meal bread would be found the most palatable.

But prejudice, Miss Yates. Do you know any oak that throws out stronger roots than prejudice does? The arguments of the Bread Reform Leaguers (who are wholly uncommercial, and are actuated solely by socially philanthropic motives) seem calculated to carry conviction to the most obdurate minds. Professor Church, in his standard work on "Food," has told us that the great superiority of whole meal over white flour consists in the much larger proportion of bone-forming substances which the whole meal contains—namely, 1·7 of mineral matter, whereas white flour only contains 0·7; and the illustrious Liebig further states that whole

meal contains 200 per cent more phosphatic salts than the white flour. And it is these phosphatic salts, the Leaguers tell us, which form bones and flesh, and nourish the brain, nerves, and tissues.

Are you convinced? Alas! I am afraid that in vast numbers of instances people will be convinced against their will, and (justifying the popular paradox, which I quoted as from "Hudibras") remain "of the same opinion still." It is mainly a question of colour. Foremost among the civilised nations, the English, the Americans, and the French insist on giving pre-eminence to bread of unsmirched whiteness. I wonder whether the prejudice in favour of "fine white bread" will be broken down in my time. I have witnessed the signal failure of attempts to persuade the community at large to accept lentils and haricots as staple articles of diet; to beguile them into eating horseflesh; to induce the working man to drink cheap claret; and the Irish to vary their rations of potatoes by a diet of maize or Indian corn. In all these cases prejudice has proved to be stronger than reason and common-sense.

Blanqui is dead. The arch-conspirator, who was the son of Dominique Blanqui, a member of the French Council of Five Hundred, and may be said to have been born with Revolutionary blood in his veins, was seventy-five years of age, and was born at Nice, the birthplace of a far nobler Revolutionist, Garibaldi. So soon as he came to man's estate (possibly he had been a conspirator against the ushers at school) he began to conspire; and he was wounded in a street-revolt in Paris so far back as 1827. He fought again in the Revolution of July, 1830. He was one of the most active propagators of the doctrines which led to the Revolution of 1848. He was suspected of complicity with the Corsican Fieschi, who, with Pepin and Morey, attempted the assassination of Louis Philippe by means of an "Infernal Machine" (the *mitrailleuse* and the Gatling gun have been invented since Fieschi's time). He was a member of the "Society of the Seasons" and the "Montagnards." He was implicated in the insurrection organised by Barbès in 1839. He compassed and headed an armed revolt against the Republic which he had helped to make in 1848. He conspired against the Empire and against the Republic of 1871. I only wonder that he did not conspire against the Commune. Possibly he did. At least one half of his long, acrimonious, and mischievous life was passed in gaol. Ultimately, after his release from the prison of Clairvaux, he appears to have taken to conspiring against himself by publishing a journal of which the very title was an outrage to religious feeling. A very strange, "uncanny" personage the late Louis Auguste Blanqui. His private character was, I believe, blameless, and even amiable. He appears, also, to have been a man of some erudition, considerably versed in the mathematics, and much given to astronomical investigations. Fancy studying the planets from between the iron bars of a dungeon window!

The Paris *Figaro* paid poor old Blanqui the equivocal compliment of publishing a long biographical notice of him, roundly abusing him into the bargain, while he was on his death-bed. "Before these lines are in print," wrote the amiable *ante-mortem* Examiner, "Blanqui will probably be no more." The public were then informed that the man who had not yet breathed his last gasp had been a traitor to his fellow-contributors, and was, on the whole, a very bad man.

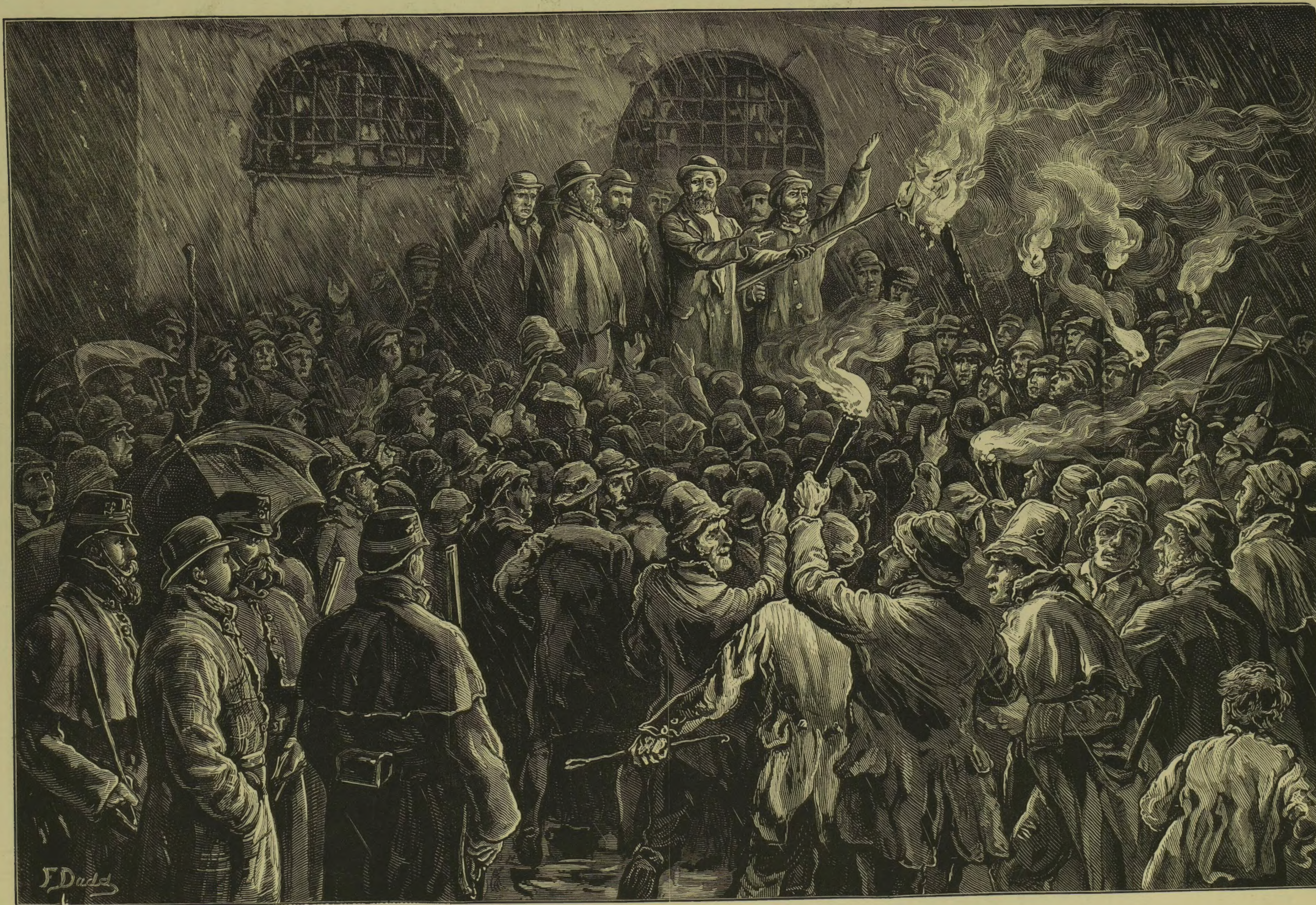
Last Monday night, after I had witnessed the magnificent performance of Mr. Tennyson's "Cup" at the Lyceum, I crossed the Bridge of Waterloo—no longer a Bridge of Sighs, but of Smiles elicited by the abolition of the tolls—and betook myself to an establishment which was once known as "The Vic"—Queen Victoria's Own Theatre, indeed, as celebrated by Mrs. Brown, and formerly known as the Cobourg. Its name was changed to the Victoria in consequence of the theatre having been once honoured by a visit from her Majesty when Princess Victoria.

Social philanthropy has taken possession of the "Vic," which is now known as the Royal Victoria Coffee and Music Hall. A commodious coffee-tavern is attached to the hall, and the Limited Company of which, I believe, Mr. Ernest Hart is chairman, seem to be resolved to do everything in their power to minister to the amusement of the people in connection with the cause of Temperance. Obviously, nothing of an alcoholic nature is sold in the building; but smoking is permitted in all parts of the house. I was able to stop only a very short time in the balcony-stall, for admission to which I paid two shillings; and I regret the compulsory brevity of my stay all the more because the portion of the entertainment which I witnessed was certainly not one calling for favourable comment. I heard a very long, stupid, and vulgar comic song and recitation—or songs and recitations, for the singer was repeatedly encoored, and was continually returning to the stage, and "breaking out in a fresh place" about Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. An incidental allusion to the Father of Mankind "coming home from a dog-fight," did not strike me as particularly witty or decorous; nor did I sympathise with the subsequent roars of laughter which greeted a recitation descriptive of the passion of Love, which struck me as being both dull and coarse. The rest of the programme read well, "Splendid Ballad Vocalists," "Silver Chime Carillonners and Ocarina Quintette," "American Comiques," "Wonderful Equilibrists, Juggler and Barrel Artists," "Roman Gladiators with Lime Light effects," "Mr. Arthur Lloyd, the renowned Author, Composer, and Comic Vocalist," "Walter Thornbury (poor Walter Thornbury!)," the Lightning Cartoonist, who in one minute will sketch the Ocean with Ship in full sail and Captain Webb Swimming, and last, not least, the "Jolly Nash;" all this gave promise of furnishing forth an adequate music-hall entertainment. The hall (which is handsomely decorated) was fairly filled with a very well-behaved audience. The demand for refreshments did not appear to be very extensive. I sincerely hope that this well-meant experiment may prove successful; yet, from experience of the performances of The People's Entertainment Society, I am inclined to think that the audience at the "Vic" would understand and appreciate vocal music of a refined order quite as well, if not better, than they do coarse and stupid "comic" songs about "Adam and Eve," and the like. I should add that there is a capital band of instrumentalists at the Royal Victoria Music-Hall.









THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE: MR. BOYTON BURNING THE DUKE OF LEINSTER'S LEASES ON A "98 PIKE" IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF KILDARE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## The Extra Supplement.

### TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.

Four-and-twenty individual figures, arranged in three rows, present themselves, each in his or her characteristic attitude, as designed by Mr. F. Barnard, to challenge the discernment of parties meeting for the seasonable mirth of "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will." The "King of Hearts" is Mr. Percy Vere, and Miss Ogle is the "Queen of Hearts," these two being manifestly intent upon exercising their personal fascinations to win dominion over the largest possible number of subjects, belonging to the opposite sex. Those following compose a long train of social varieties, oddities, and eccentricities, which may be met with not only on Twelfth Night, but any night or day of the twelvemonth. The energetic gestures and declamatory voice of the barrister, Mr. Wigan Gowan, are daily engaged, for a competent fee, in advocating good or bad cases at some of our Law Courts. Miss T. Ann Bunn Fyfe, the indefatigable patroness of all manner of parish and congregational tea-parties, and a very charitable lady, is always prepared to sell us a few tickets for the next entertainment of that sort. The next two couples are very well matched; Mr. Crutchpick Tooth is worthy of Miss Catchfool, and their courtship goes on quite easily over the bar counter in the refreshment-room. Miss Flora Parson Someday has already got the portrait of the Rev. R. Arthur Rye Church suspended in her room; and she is making suspenders for the original, against his early capture. In the second row of characters, besides one or two notable in private society, we recognise the medical swell, the military swell, and two or three London actors and actresses, or public singers, performing their favourite parts. The third line begins with a pair of skaters, a gentleman and a lady, one of whom, at least, has attained some degree of skill in practice on the spacious pond at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. A certain Indian Native Prince, long since naturalised in England, will at once be recognised by those who have seen him, though a slight liberty has been taken with his proper name. Farther on, we meet with an hospital doctor and an hospital nurse, who turn their backs on each other with strong expressions of mutual dislike. The gouty old gentleman, Sir Bunyan Abercorn, is a perfect contrast to the ballet-dancer in the matter of tripping it on the light fantastic toe. Many of our readers, even without the aid of the significant names invented for these characters, would have no difficulty in identifying some of the persons meant, or the incidents to which they playfully allude.

### THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The trial of fourteen leaders of the Irish Land League, which began on the Tuesday of last week in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, has been continued every day since, except last Saturday and Sunday. The defendants, or "traversers" as they are styled in this Court, are Messrs. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P.; Thomas Sexton, M.P.; Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Land League; Patrick Egan, hon. treasurer of the Land League; T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; John Dillon, M.P.; Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P.; Michael O'Sullivan, assistant secretary of the Land League; Michael Boyton, Patrick Joseph Gordon, Matthew Harris, John W. Mally, John W. Walsh, and P. J. Sheridan.

The indictment charges these persons with a conspiracy, first, to impoverish and injure the owners of farms let to tenants for rent; secondly, conspiracy to impede and frustrate the administration of justice, and the execution of legal writs for levying of moneys due for rent, or for recovery of land on non-payment of rent; thirdly, conspiracy to prevent the taking of any farm from which a tenant has been evicted; fourthly and lastly, conspiracy to excite discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, with ill-will and hostility between different classes—that is to say, between landlords and tenants in Ireland. The unlawful means of this conspiracy are particularly described. They are stated to be, the soliciting and procuring large numbers of tenants to refuse payment of rents due; deterring them from paying rent by threatening them with public hatred and contempt, with exclusion from social intercourse and business; with annoyance and injury, and with violence to their persons and property; also, procuring an agreement to frustrate the sale of goods lawfully seized for rent; and instigating tenants who were evicted to resist the execution of the law, and to retake possession of the farms. Menaces and acts of violence are said to have been used, to the great terror and alarm of the landlords, and "against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity." There are nineteen counts in the indictment.

The following counsel are engaged in the case:—For the Crown—The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Hugh Law, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Heron, Q.C., Mr. John Naish, Q.C. (Law Adviser), Mr. David Ross, Q.C., Mr. James Murphy, Q.C., Mr. A. M. Porter, Q.C., and Mr. Constantine Molloy (instructed by Mr. William Lane Joynt, Crown and Treasury Solicitor). For the defendants—Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. Samuel Walker, Q.C., Mr. W. M. Laughlin, Q.C., Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., Mr. John Curran, Mr. F. Nolan, Mr. Richard Adams, Mr. L. P. Dillon, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. (instructed by Messrs. V. B. Dillon and Co.)

The Judges engaged in this trial are Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry, since Lord Chief Justice May voluntarily left his seat on the Bench. The special jury consists of twelve Dublin citizens, mostly tradesmen—namely, Mr. J. R. Corcoran, a corn merchant, foreman, and Messrs. W. Hopkins, Hulse, Hughes, Bircury, Tyrrell, Crosby, Mitchell, Webb, N. Hopkins, Macken, and Biggins. Eight of these are Roman Catholics, three Protestants, and one a Quaker.

The city of Dublin was perfectly quiet on the day of the commencement of this trial, but special arrangements had been made to prevent any disturbance. The garrison, which includes battalions of the Scots Guards stationed at the Linen Hall and Ship-street Barracks, the Coldstream Guards at Richmond, the 47th at Beggar's-bush, the Scots Greys at the Royal, and the 19th Hussars at Island Bridge, were closely confined to barracks. In front of the Four Courts, on Dublin Quay, was a large detachment of mounted police. A strong force was massed in the court-yard and in the Circular Hall, under the command of Captain Talbot, the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the Assistant-Commissioner, Colonel Connolly, aided by a host of superintendents and inspectors. The approaches to the Court of Queen's Bench were protected by barricades, guarded by constables. A large force, commanded by Inspector Thorpe, was stationed within the Court.

Long before the opening of the proceedings, the court, which is smaller than the court at Westminster, but loftier and better lighted, was quite crowded. The public gallery was almost entirely filled with ladies and Irish members of

Parliament. About thirty representatives of daily newspapers, including several from Paris and New York, were accommodated with seats in the grand jury box. The attendance of barristers was very numerous, and some lady friends of the Sheriff had seats at the Registrar's table. At eleven o'clock the traversers, fourteen in number, entered the court and took their places opposite the counsel for the prosecution and the defence. As they passed through the crowd, which had by that time grown to a large multitude, in the streets about the courts and on the quays, many of them were loudly cheered, Mr. Parnell coming in for a special demonstration of popular favour. They were accompanied by about thirty members of the Land League, many of whom were members of Parliament.

The pleadings of the indictment were opened by Mr. David Ross, one of the counsel for the Crown. The Attorney-General, Mr. Hugh Law, then began his speech to state the case for the prosecution. He defined the law with regard to a conspiracy of this nature, and went on to narrate the proceedings of the Irish Land League since June last. He quoted speeches of Mr. Boyton, Mr. Brennan, and Mr. Walsh, who were very active in forming local branches throughout the country. These speeches abounded in gross abuse of the landlords, and in threats of making their property worthless. The speeches also of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Sullivan were cited, as proving a similar intention. The establishment of the Central Committee at Dublin, in February, and the more complete organisation of the League, were next described. Above fifty different passages of Land League speeches were referred to by the Attorney-General, which had been uttered within the past six or eight months in various parts of Ireland. It was shown that they had incessantly urged the tenants not to pay rent, and not to permit any one to pay it, or to take land from which others had been evicted, or to buy cattle which had been seized for rent. The Attorney-General finished his speech on Friday, the third day of the trial.

The attendance of spectators or general audience in Court fell off greatly after the first day, and so did the multitude of the crowd outside. Mr. Parnell and the other traversers, on leaving the Court at the end of the day's proceedings, were cheered by the people, some of whom followed Mr. Parnell's carriage as far as Grattan Bridge.

The first witness called by the Attorney-General on Friday was Mr. Alfred Mills, a short-hand writer, who took notes of the speeches of Mr. Parnell and others, at the meetings at Ennis and Kilkenny, on Sept. 19 and Oct. 2, passages of which he read to the Court and jury. He was cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh and other counsel for the defence. On Monday two other short-hand writers, Mr. Spencer Harry and Mr. Curtis, gave similar evidence of the speeches made at Loughrea, in Galway, at Oulart, in Wexford, at Dungannon, at Belleek, and elsewhere, by Messrs. O'Sullivan, Sexton, Parnell, Biggar, Dillon, and Boyton, in September and October last. On Tuesday further extracts were read from the speeches of Mr. Dillon, in Mayo, of Mr. Sexton, at Sligo, on Nov. 28, and of Mr. Biggar, at Mullagh, county Cavan, on Dec. 12. One of the Irish police, Constable O'Rourke, also gave evidence of what Dillon and Parnell said at Irishtown, in Mayo, on May 30; and of the presence of Boyton, Walsh, and O'Sullivan, at similar meetings in that county, in Cork, Kerry, and Kildare. The witness, however, not being an expert reporter, though he could write short-hand, was put to some embarrassment in his cross-examination by counsel for the defence. The Court adjourned from Tuesday afternoon to eleven o'clock next morning.

It is expected that the trial will last three or four weeks. Our Special Artist furnishes the Sketches in Court which fill the two middle pages of this number, and one that appears on our front page, showing Mr. Parnell and other "traversers" leaving the Court.

### THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

On Monday night of last week, the eve of the commencement of the State Trials at Dublin, a singular performance was witnessed in the market-place of Kildare. A placard had been issued by the local branch of the Land League of Kildare, calling a meeting to be held that evening, for the purpose of publicly burning several of the Duke of Leinster's leases. It was proposed to have a torchlight procession through the town and an illumination of the town. Preparations were made for a great demonstration, and representatives of the Land League in Dublin were going to attend, when a proclamation was issued by the local authorities forbidding the procession. After an interview with the magistrates and an unsuccessful attempt to shake their resolution, the procession and illumination were abandoned. But an open-air meeting was held, which was addressed by Mr. Boyton, one of the fourteen defendants, or "traversers," who were to be tried next day in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin. Mr. Boyton had armed himself with an old pike, one of those wielded by the Irish rebels in the deplorable insurrection of 1793. He used this rusty weapon of treason as a kind of spit or toasting-fork, upon which he stuck a copy of the printed forms that are adopted for leases granted on the Duke of Leinster's estates, and solemnly cast it into a small bonfire kindled in the market-place. This was guarded by a number of Land League men, with torches or links, but there was no attempt to stop the proceedings, though a constabulary force was present, with Colonel Forbes, one of the local magistrates. Our Artist contributes a Sketch of this remarkable scene.

The Duke of Leinster's estates about Kildare, extending to 67,000 acres, of which the Government valuation is £47,571, but the rental 10 per cent higher, seem to be fairly and liberally managed. There are about 400 tenants, most of them holding from seventy-five to 120 acres. The landlord is accustomed to borrow from Government, at 6½ per cent to include repayment, money wanted for building, draining, and other farm improvements, and to charge his tenants from year to year 4 or 5 per cent upon this outlay, as additional rent; but he lays out £6000 or £10,000 a year of his own income upon such improvements. He also pays half the poor rate and county rate. The Leinster lease, introduced eight years ago, has been the subject of considerable discussion. In the somewhat uncertain state of law and custom regarding land tenure, the Duke now lets no land excepting under the regular printed agreement. Two or three tenants, refusing to sign, have been got rid of, and this probably occasioned the burning of the leases. Besides a somewhat similar form of yearly agreement, two forms of lease are in use on the estates—one applicable to tenancies under £50 of annual value, the other applicable to tenancies above £50. The lease enjoins maintenance and repair of buildings and fences, and imposes additional yearly rents for all permanent grass broken up for tillage, and all arable land over-cropped or used contrary to an approved course of husbandry. It interdicts subletting, assigning, or conacre, without permission of the lessor. It forbids erection of unsuitable buildings. Provision is made for the termination of the tenancy in the event of the bankruptcy of the lessee, of his breach of covenant, or of his rent being twenty-one days in arrear. The tenant covenants to take the farm under these conditions; to cultivate the land in a

good and husbandman-like manner; to alternate green and corn crops; not to grow in succession two crops which ripen their seed; to repair and maintain buildings, fences, and other appurtenances; to pay rent half-yearly; to bequeath the lease to one person only; but on quitting the holding he undertakes to make no claim for compensation under any of the clauses or provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, "in respect of any money or money's worth paid or given by him on coming into said holding." For farms valued at £50 and upwards the clause relating to compensation for any premium or payment for goodwill given by the tenant on entry is omitted; but instead is introduced a provision "that the lessee shall not make any claim for compensation in respect of improvements, except improvements made with the written consent of the lessor, save and except that portion of buildings set out in the schedule hereto annexed which has been erected by the lessee." In brief, no compensation is allowed for disturbance or for improvements effected, unless with the consent of the landlord. In conformity with the provisions of the Land Act of 1870, all tenants under £50 of annual value are entitled on their going away to payments for all suitable buildings and other improvements effected by them. No interference is attempted with these claims. The unpopular clause in the indenture applicable to smaller tenancies, although it does not forbid the out-going tenant receiving a bonus from the in-comer, discountenances the latter being mulcted and burdened on his entry by heavy charges, and covenants that such charges shall not be made in future, as they sometimes have been made in the past, a claim against the landlord. Holders of land valued at more than £50 annually, presumed by the Land Act of 1870 to be able to make their own contracts, under the Leinster indenture are entitled to compensation for improvements only when effected with the permission of the landlord.

### DUBLIN CHARACTER SKETCHES.

The metropolis of Ireland was founded by the Danes, eleven hundred years ago; and its re-establishment by the English, in the thirteenth century, owed nothing whatever to the native Irish element. It was never, at any time, the seat of an Irish principality. As for a native Kingdom of Ireland, no such thing is known to history, though a Celtic chieftain once reigned on the Hill of Tara, in County Meath, who is said to have fancied himself monarch of Erin; as King Arthur might have been taken for the Sovereign of Great and Little Britain; or, for the matter of that, "Old King Cole." The site of Dublin, in the Celtic age, was called Bally-ath-Cliath, which means a "town on the ford of hurdles," from a rude contrivance of that kind, instead of a bridge, to cross the tidal marshes of the Liffey. It is therefore to the Danish, and secondly to the English, settlers that Ireland is indebted for the existence of its capital city, as well as for that of Waterford, Wexford, Cork, Belfast, and even Limerick; the Celtic Irish never built anything better than villages of wooden huts.

Dublin is, nevertheless, a town of which modern Irishmen may well be proud; for it represents, brightly and pleasantly, the most agreeable characteristics of good Irish society. It has been, during more than a hundred years past—without going back to Dean Swift—a frequent birth-place and residence of Irish genius, public spirit, eloquence, wit, learning, poetry, and taste and skill in the fine arts; vying with Edinburgh in literary renown, and superior, in these respects, to all other provincial cities of the United Kingdom. Its University ranks second only to those of Oxford and Cambridge. The architecture of its public buildings, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Irish Parliament House), Trinity College, the Custom House, the Four Courts, and the City Hall, not to speak of its two Cathedrals, presents many noble and graceful features of construction. Several of the streets and squares have a truly metropolitan grandeur. The situation of Dublin, almost on the shore of a very beautiful bay, with fine cliff scenery and the Wicklow mountains at a short distance, and with the Phoenix Park and the rich plains of Meath and Kildare behind it, may stand comparison even with that of the Scottish capital. Dublin people are lively, sociable, hospitable, clever, gay, and tolerably free from religious bigotry. All this and more is to be said in favour of Dublin.

The best of all has not yet been said; and it is that there are more pretty women in Dublin than—in some other great cities we know of, which we do not venture to name, or to say whether they lie north or south of the Tweed, in eastern counties or in western shires. That "Dublin maid," for example, whose sweet little face peeps forth in the middle of the page adorned with Mr. Harry Furniss's Sketches, is not one in a thousand, but one of a thousand to be met with anywhere and everywhere on the banks of the Liffey. This is, perhaps, the best argument for Home Rule that the Irish nation will ever be able to produce. And if they would leave it upon that ground, we might listen with complacency to their patriotic ditty, "The Wearing of the Green"—which does not refer, exactly, to the proposed National Parliament on St. Stephen's Green, but to the adoption of a national uniform and flag. The remaining Sketches are worthy of inspection as fair specimens of the manners, costumes, airs, and employments of different classes of the city and suburban populace; though it will at once be perceived that this description cannot include the grave and dignified College porters, the pupils of the Hibernian Military School, or the exquisitely polished Hansom cab-driver, imported from the West-End of London, who competes to great advantage with the "jovial Jarvey" of the old-fashioned Dublin jaunting-car.

Mr. Robert Dale, the Manager and Secretary of the Printing Exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall in July last, has handed to the Printers' Pension Corporation £100, as the share of the profits of the Exhibition which he had promised to the institution. Mr. Dale has divided the amount among the three separate funds of the institution—the Pension, the Almshouse, and the Orphan Funds.

At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it has been decided to sell the surplus land belonging to Roundhay Park, which, it was stated, entails a cost, with management and the payment of interest, of £10,000 a year. The property, comprising 700 acres, was purchased by the Corporation nine years ago at a cost of £130,000, and was publicly opened by Prince Arthur. The proposition is to dispose of 400 acres.

In London last week 2517 births and 1618 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 370, whereas the deaths were 224 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. With respect to the increase of smallpox in London, it appears that the number of patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased in the nine preceding weeks from 77 to 330, further rose to 440 on Saturday last—a higher number than at any time since the end of June, 1878.





1. Mr. Frey Vere (The King of Hearts).  
2. Lady Emma Trewer.  
3. Mr. Comyn A. Cropper.

4. Miss Oyle (The Queen of Hearts).  
5. Mr. Watt Ann-Terr.  
6. Miss Kate Welch Harper.

7. Mr. Wigan Gowan, Q.C.  
8. Doctor Cyphelin Polka.  
9. Bun Jolly Singh.

10. Miss T. Ann Bann Fyfe.  
11. Major Martello Towers.  
12. Miss Ida Chapman Hook.

13. Mr. Crutchback Tooth.  
14. Miss Eagle Link.  
15. Dr. Guy Fitzmaurice.

16. Miss Catford.  
17. Mr. de Mandie Niccombtraine.  
18. Miss Patience Ward.

19. The Rev. J. Arthur Bye Church.  
20. Madame Macoverend.  
21. Sir Bunyan Abercorn.

22. Miss Flora Farnon Smedley.  
23. Signor Oswego Marchingalongo.  
24. Miss Isa O'Gower Long Dhu.

TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.

DRAWN BY P. BARNARD.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The venerable conspirator Auguste Blanqui died on Jan. 1 in the house of a friend, 25, Boulevard d'Italie. He had lived seventy-six years on the earth, and out of that number he had spent thirty-seven in prison. Blanqui's death can hardly be regarded as a political event of importance: for a long time he has exercised no serious personal influence. This incarnation of the monomania of conspiracy had long ceased to be a chief; he was only a fetish, and a fetish of which the worshippers were growing somewhat tired. He was elected to the honorary presidency of ultra-revolutionary meetings; he tried to speak before the Socialist clubs; he started a paper called *Ni Dieu ni Maître*. But his voice was so feeble that he could not make himself heard, and his writing was so apocalyptic that his journal received no support. Death has, perhaps, saved him from ending in cold neglect. As it is, his funeral to-morrow will be made the occasion of a great revolutionary manifestation.

Blanqui owes his fame to his melodramatic existence. His participation in active revolution, his long imprisonment, his attempts to escape, his supernatural sobriety, his skeleton frame, the mystery with which he surrounded himself, all this made of him an exceptional being of the kind that work upon the popular imagination. But who ever knew what Blanqui's political or social doctrines were? What kind of government did he advocate? Nobody ever thought of asking him. Each time that he appears in the events of the past fifty years it is as a fanatic, a visionary of a domineering temperament, admitting neither contradiction nor discussion. He ought to have been born in the Middle Ages, when his sombre and mystical genius would have found its place and time of action. But in an age of universal suffrage and popular sovereignty what is the good of conspiracy? It is an occupation that we have relegated to the heroes of operetta.

Materials will not be wanting to the future historian relative to the lean and enigmatic figure of Blanqui. Armand Barbès, his companion in conspiracy, has left some notes about him. In his history of the "Revolution of 1848" Lamartine has drawn a very notable portrait of the conspirator, to whom, being Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had offered an embassy! The interview between Lamartine and Blanqui on May 15, 1848, forms the subject of a popular print, where Lamartine is seen in his shirt sleeves and Blanqui in a frock coat closely buttoned, a *Montagnard* hat in his hand, and a black cravat twisted several times round his neck. For an account of the interview I refer the reader to Lamartine's volumes. A writer in *Le Temps* mentions a monograph by Theophile Sylvestre on the Château de Blagnac, where, in 1824, Blanqui came as tutor to the son of General Compans, and remained there two years, living entirely on fruit and vegetables, and sleeping with the windows open both winter and summer. Then he returned to Paris, and fell in love with a lady pupil, the only daughter of some rich banker, whom he loved in secret for six years before he told her. She became his wife. She bore his name for seven years, and then, when he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, she languished and died. There was something heroic and grand in the passion of these two beings. Blanqui had by her a son whom, out of hatred for that classical education of which he himself had been a victim, he had brought up as a peasant, not even allowing him to learn to read. This son is still living. Blanqui leaves behind him two volumes, *La Patrie en Danger*, a collection of newspaper articles written in 1870, and *L'Eternité dans les Astres*, a strange volume of astronomical hypotheses meditated and written in prison.

This year, 1881, will be remarkable for the triple consultation of the nation, for the entire renewal of the municipal councils of all the communes of France, for the entire renewal of the Chamber of Deputies, and for the partial renewal of the Senate. The municipal elections will take place next Sunday.

M. Cipriani, who was arrested and imprisoned for insulting the police at the Gare Saint-Lazare on the day of the arrival of Louise Michel from New Caledonia, has been invited by the Prefect of the Police to leave French territory. M. Cipriani was condemned in 1871 for participation in the Commune, of which he was one of the heroes, and has passed ten years in New Caledonia.

The publication of the first part of the correspondence of George Sand (1815-1830) has been begun in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The correspondence will not be quite complete, owing to the refusal of several persons to lend their letters. There is, however, a probability that new light will be thrown on the relations of George Sand and Alfred de Musset by the publication of all the letters that passed between them.

Appropos of posthumous celebrity, it may interest the world of art connoisseurs to know that the Corot of the future is Michel. Two of his pictures have just been bought by the State to be placed in the Luxembourg, and subsequently in the Louvre. Few people probably know who Michel was. He was the precursor of modern French landscape. He produced between 1790 and 1840 some thousands of strange pictures broadly and boldly painted with fine and true tones. He reminds one often of Constable. Michel had his hour of celebrity under the Empire and the Restoration; but it was not until towards the end of his life that he developed that powerful and original talent which the great art-public are now beginning to admire. After his death, Michel was discovered by a few artists and amateurs; but for a long time his pictures rarely gained more than 100f. Now the prices are running up. Michel is becoming fashionable. What would the old man have thought if anyone had told him of this reaction forty years ago, when he made his sale in 1841? He collected and sent to the Hôtel Drouot more than 1000 paintings and drawings, eighteen clocks, 200 walking-sticks, 2000 volumes of books, and some odd nicks-nacks; and the whole brought him 2500f, wherewith to console his declining years! Michel had a specialty. He painted nothing but Montmartre, its windmills, its slopes, and the breezy plains that surround the hill.

The past dramatic and musical year has been far from successful from a pecuniary point of view. Out of the twenty-three leading Paris theatres, two have failed utterly, sixteen have existed either with losses or with negative results, and only five have made money. During the past week the Bouffes has produced a new piece with music, by M. Audran, which promises well. It is called "La Mascotte." M. Emile Augier's "Marriage d'Olympe" has been revived without success at the Gymnase. The forthcoming events are M. Alphonse Daudet's "Jack" at the "Odéon" and M. Dumas's "Princesse de Bagdad" at the Français.

The weather in Paris, which up to the end of the past year had been showery and almost spring-like in its mildness, has suddenly become cold and frosty. The rain has ceased and the sky is clear and sunny. The New-Year's fair on the Boulevards has profited by the fine weather, and the *petits commerçants* have done a fair business. By the end of the week Paris will have resumed its normal appearance and settled down to the labour and pleasure of the year. T. C.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

An exceptionally representative gathering of the Republic of Letters, of the Empire of Art (artists are rarely Republican; Republics need few pictures and fewer decorations), and of the worlds of fashion, finance, and politics were present at the Lyceum last Monday to witness the performance of Mr. Alfred Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," which, owing no less to the beauty and majesty of the language in which the thoughts of the poet are clothed, the commanding excellence of the acting of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, and the splendour of the scenery and appointments, achieved that triumphant success which a fortnight since I hopefully predicted for it in the "Echoes." I was at that time, it will be remembered, in giving an outline of "The Cup" enabled to correct certain curious errors into which "the usually well-informed" (and withal accomplished) dramatic critic of a contemporary had fallen with respect to the incidents and the characters in Mr. Tennyson's play; and from the actual representation on Monday it appeared that my forecast was throughout an accurate one. The scene of "The Cup" is laid in Asia Minor—"even in a city of Galatia." Camma, the heroine, is the loving, faithful wife of a Galatian Tetrarch, and not of a "Governor of Massilia;" it is not "a Roman General," but the ex-Tetrarch Synorix who causes her husband, Sinnatus, to be murdered, seeing that he murders Sinnatus himself. The widowed Camma, after she has consented to become the bride of the assassin, Synorix, does not avenge her first husband's death by stabbing his murderer at the altar. She poisons him and herself with a death-dealing draught from the Fatal Cup which gives the name to the tragedy, while its tragic intensity and remorseless exposition of the *avayken*—Necessity—is as Greek as a play by the Grecian Æschylus. We commiserate the brave, generous, murdered Sinnatus, and loathe the profligate assassin Synorix just as we pity Agamemnon and hate Ægisthus in the first part of the Orestian trilogy; but it is not horror, not indignation with which we are inspired by Camma, although she does a deed as dreadful as that of Clytemnestra.

The tableau on which the curtain rises is a triumph of scenic art, recalling, as it does, some of those grand "sets" which won so much renown for Clarkson Stanfield at Drury Lane and for William Beverley at the Princess's. But a new departure in scenic art has been made since the days when the scenery in "Acis and Galatea" at the National Theatre, and in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the house in Oxford-street, took the town by storm. The plastic has now been added to the pictorial and the graphic in the pictorial embellishment of the stage; and in this opening scene—a lovely Anatolian landscape—actual bas-reliefs adorn the plinths and pedestals of the solidly built-up stairs leading to the Temple of Artemis. The beginning of the story of the play is succinctly and intelligibly told; and in this fact is manifest a vast improvement in dramatic construction on Mr. Tennyson's part since he wrote his "Queen Mary" and his "Falcon." We behold the Roman General Antonius (Mr. Tyars), not making love to any Governor of Massilia's wife, but dispatched with a force of Roman legionaries to demand the payment of tribute from a certain Galatian Tetrarchy, of which Sinnatus, the husband of Camma, is the head. The Roman Senate, we have all read, was accustomed to work with all and any human tools that suited its purpose; and to bring about the submission of Sinnatus and his subjects the Conscript Fathers have employed a licentious desperado named Synorix (Mr. Henry Irving), who had formerly held supreme sway in this very Tetrarchy, but had been chased from his realm by his indignant subjects for his Tarquin-like malpractices. A double motive and a double passion sway this bad man. He is moved, first, by a fierce ambition to regain his lost sovereignty which Rome has half promised him if he succeeds in making the Galatians tributaries of the Republic; and next he burns with an unholy passion for Camma, to whom he sends anonymously, and with a scroll ambiguously worded, an antique cup of beauty and price, which has been one of the sacred vessels used in the worship of Artemis, and which Synorix has rescued from a conflagration in which the Artemisian temple perished. Camma, who is a devout votary, and, indeed, a priestess of the goddess, accepts the mystic gift with joy, and deposits it on the altar of the Asian Diana.

Meanwhile Synorix, having received instructions from Antonius, together with a warrant empowering him to arrest Sinnatus, should that somewhat impetuous Tetrarch treason against Rome, falls across him in the hunting-party which he is leading; is, not very willingly, allowed to take part in the chase; and is duly provided with a javelin. The scene now changes to a most beautiful apartment in the palace of Sinnatus, the decoration of which is almost too elaborately Pompeian for a chamber in the house of a petty Asiatic chieftain; but as no precise date is fixed for the occurrence of the story, the scene-painter was perhaps entitled to lodge his Galatian Prince as gorgeously as M. Gérôme his Hæraclidian King Candaules. In this palatial chamber Camma awaits, reclining on a classic triclinium, the return of her beloved husband from the chase; and while awaiting him she sings with infinite grace and pathos a ballad to a weird melody of which the burden is "Bring him Home." Home Sinnatus accordingly comes; but he is accompanied by the mysterious and forbidding Synorix. A dispute as to whether Sinnatus or Synorix (who pretends to be a Greek, and assumes the name of Strepho) actually struck with his javelin the stag that has been that day slain is invested with a grim kind of humour, altogether characteristic of Mr. Tennyson; but to this brief episode of trifling swiftly succeed sterner words and deeds. Synorix takes advantage of the temporary absence of Sinnatus to tell Camma that he sent her the Cup; that he loves her; and that it is in his power to seize upon Sinnatus; although, to show how ardent and self-sacrificing his passion is for Camma, he somewhat inconsistently tears up and casts away the warrant with which he has been provided by Antonius. He further works upon Camma's fears by telling her that the Romans intend the destruction of her husband, and to subject him to unspeakable tortures; and at length he persuades her to place herself in the way of Antonius, when he visits the Temple, and plead for mercy to her husband. In the interval, the people of the city have discovered that the deposed and detested Synorix is once more among them; and they surround the palace, demanding his blood. The generous Sinnatus, although he dislikes Synorix thoroughly, is not desirous that he should be murdered under his roof, assists him to escape by indicating to him a secret passage leading from the palace to the forest. Synorix departs, secretly reminding Camma of the necessity of pleading to Antonius in favour of Sinnatus; and Camma consents to go on this perilous errand, adding *sotto voce* that she will take her dagger with her. The scene now changes to the beautiful Anatolian landscape again, with the Temple in the foreground. The object of the wicked Synorix is not that Camma should have an interview with the Roman General, but that he shall carry her off from her husband; and, when he meets her outside the Temple, he endeavours first to persuade and at length to

force her to accompany him to the Roman Camp. This force he is using; he has wrenched from Camma's hand the dagger with which she is endeavouring to defend herself, when Sinnatus arrives on the scene and seizes the would-be abductor by the throat. Quick as lightning the wretch Synorix strikes the dagger into the heart of Sinnatus, who only a few hours before had been instrumental in saving his murderer's life. The shrieking Camma takes refuge and finds sanctuary in the Temple; and with this the act would have most dramatically concluded, but it is somewhat unnecessarily protracted to allow Synorix to soliloquise now to the footlights, and now over the dead body of his victim. I believe that when a man commits a murder his first impulse is to conceal, or in some way to escape from the Ugly Thing of his making. Hamlet only takes one furtive look at the corpse of Polonius. The equanimity with which Synorix discourses in the presence of the slain Sinnatus is the solitary piece of "staginess" in this otherwise superb drama.

The second act, consisting of one scene, is necessarily brief, turning as it does only on the catastrophe—the slaying of Synorix, who has been created Tetrarch by the Romans, and the suicide of Camma by means of the same poisoned Cup. Since the Cathedral scene in the "Prophète" I have not seen so magnificent a spectacle of stage decoration as this tableau—the interior of the Temple of Artemis—presents; indeed, in some respects it excels the splendour of the coronation of John of Leyden; since at the Lyceum there are rows of real fluted columns, real moulded capitals, and real bas-reliefs on the plinths. The sanctuary of the goddess, with her gigantic statue, made in the likeness of the many-mammæd Diana of the Ephesians, looms awfully in the distance; and when the stage is filled with the priests and priestesses of Diana, the youths and maidens who take part in the matrimonial procession, the children bearing baskets and wreaths of flowers, and the Roman soldiers in the train of Antonius; when the aromatic fumes of the incense pervade the great expanse, and solemn litanies are chorally chanted in response to the invocations of Artemis, first by Synorix, and afterwards by Camma, standing on the steps of the central altar, the effect is almost appallingly grand. As a piece of spectacular effect it has certainly never been surpassed on the English stage, and, merely as examples of scene-painting, the whole of the scenery in "The Cup" reflects the highest credit on the artists engaged in its production, Mr. W. Telbin, Mr. W. Cuthbert, and Mr. Hawes Craven. But it is not alone scene-painting which makes the mounting of "The Cup" virtually perfect. Down to the smallest detail of dresses, decorations, and stage management, everything bears trace of the consummate artistic taste of Mr. Henry Irving.

To the acting of this master of his art as Synorix, and of Miss Ellen Terry as Camma, I have really not space this week to do justice; and it would be cruelly unjust to slur over in a paragraph the splendid services as exponents of Mr. Tennyson's nobly poetic drama rendered by the actor-manager of the Lyceum and the accomplished lady who charmed us as Portia, and now moves us to love and sympathy as Camma. Of the grandeur and eloquence of Mr. Irving, of the exquisite gentleness, pathos, and refinement of Miss Terry in this tragic, yet not in one line repulsive play, I must speak next week.

To the "Playhouses" this week must be appended a short postscript. On Thursday week only the admired burlesque actor, Mr. J. D. Stoye, was playing the boatswain in the opera of "Billie Taylor," at the Imperial. It was noticed that while he was singing the droll ditty "All on Account of Eliza," he gave a sudden gasp, and uttered a half-suppressed cry. He went home, and the next day died. The poor gentleman has left a wife and three children, quite destitute. Lest he should be accused of lack of thrift and frugality, let it be remembered that he had been, prior to his appearance at the Imperial, in wretched health, and for two years without an engagement. I am glad to learn that a subscription is being organised for the benefit of the poor widow woman and her children, and that the recognised Honorary Almoner of the dramatic profession, Mr. Edward Ledger, will receive donations for the "Stoye Fund," at the office of the *Era* newspaper, Catherine-street, Strand. G. A. S.

On New-Year's Day the new bridge over the Ouse at Skel-dergate Ferry, York, was thrown open for passenger traffic.

Yesterday week the Bishop of London consecrated the new Holy Trinity Church, which is situated at Crouch-hill, Hornsey.

The Leicestershire magistrates have presented a requisition to the authorities in London asking them to close the whole of the markets in the county for the sale of store stock, owing to the spread of cattle disease.

The *Era* Almanack for the current year is much increased in size, the augmentation of bulk not being accompanied by any increase in price. Crammed, like its predecessors, with a mass of theatrical information equally useful and interesting to all who need a reference book of dates recording events connected with the past and recent history of the stage, this valuable repository of dramatic lore and literature again bears conclusive testimony to the care and energy bestowed upon its compilation by the conductor, Mr. Edward Ledger.

New-Year's Day was ushered in with the usual demonstrations in the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where a large crowd had assembled. According to ancient custom, when the clock struck twelve there was an outbreak of cheering, which was followed by a general interchange of compliments and drinking of healths. In St. Giles's Cathedral a service was held between eleven and twelve, which was largely attended.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided last Saturday at a crowded gathering of railway servants at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street, when the Lord Mayor, on behalf of a considerable number of subscribers, presented a testimonial to Mr. F. W. Evans, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in recognition of the assistance which he had rendered towards the passing of the Employers' Liability Act.

During the year which has just closed the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution saved a total of 577 lives and twenty-seven vessels from destruction. In the same period the institution granted rewards for saving 120 lives by fishing and other boats and other means, making a total of 697 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its foundation, the society has contributed to the saving of 27,600 shipwrecked persons. It should be mentioned that the operations of the National Life-Boat Institution now cover the whole coasts of the British Isles, and that all the life-boats of the United Kingdom belong to it, with the exception of a score or so of life-boats which are under the charge of harbour trustees and other local bodies. It will thus be seen that an institution possessing so national a character must necessarily need a very large income to carry on its benevolent work with the success which has hitherto characterised the operations of the National Life-Boat Institution. We hope that the public will continue to extend to it their sympathy and liberal support.





1. The Attorney-General for Ireland stating the Case for the Crown. 2. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. 3. Mr. Justice Barry. 4. A "Refresher." 5. The Jury. 6. Lord Chief Justice May withdrawing from the Bench.  
(The Trucers, or Defendants, are seated at the table, immediately opposite the Attorney-General, and below the desk of the Clerk for the Crown, beside whom sit three or four ladies and gentlemen, who are privileged spectators of the trial.)

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE TRIALS IN DUBLIN.

SEE PAGE 30.



## THE COURT.

On New-Year's Day her Majesty, assisted by Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, distributed her annual gifts to all the servants of the Royal household at Osborne, Christmas-trees bearing the presents being both in the steward's room and in the servants' hall. The Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng joined the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Hon. William Bagot, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Canada, dined with the Queen on Monday, and left Osborne the next day.

A Council, preliminary to the opening of Parliament, was held by her Majesty on Wednesday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise; as also Prince Leopold, who remained at Osborne until the opening of Parliament.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers and the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge has succeeded General Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

Colonel Sir John Carstairs McNeill has left Osborne.

The Queen's New-Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer were presented on New-Year's morning to 809 families resident in the district, the distribution of beef and coals taking place in the riding-school of the Royal Mews at Windsor. Her Majesty also gave a donation of £100 to the Royal Clothing Club.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had been entertaining a large party at Sandringham, closed the week by joining the hunt of the West Norfolk Hounds last Saturday. The meet was at Westacre, near to the residence of the master, Mr. Anthony Hamond, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being of the "field." On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their other guests, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park, the Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Tarver officiating. The Royal party at Sandringham broke up on Monday, and the Prince left for Wadhurst Park, Sussex, on a visit to the Marquis and Marquesa de Santurce. His Royal Highness returned to town for the opening of Parliament, the Princess and her daughters having remained in Norfolk during the Prince's absence.

The Prince and Princess will pass next week at Normanton Park. They will leave London on Monday, and will arrive, by special train, at the Duffenham Station, where they will be met by Lord Aveland, and conducted to Normanton Park, Rutland, remaining there as the guests of Lord and Lady Aveland till the following Saturday. Shooting on Lord Aveland's estates will occupy the mornings of Tuesday and Thursday. On Wednesday the Prince will shoot with Lord Aveland, at Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, the residence of his Lordship's mother, the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. On Friday there will be a special meet of the Cottesmore hounds, at Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, the residence of G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P., at which their Royal Highnesses will be present. On Friday evening a grand ball will be given at Normanton Park; and, on their leaving there on Saturday, they will be escorted by the Rutland troop of the Leicestershire Yeomanry to Stamford, where they will receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation, and will then proceed to Burghley House to luncheon with the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter; after which they will leave for London by the Great Northern Railway.

Next week we shall give views of Normanton Park, in connection with the Royal visit.

The *Standard* correspondent at Vienna states that the Prince will be present at the approaching nuptials of the Austrian Crown Prince with the Princess Stéphanie. A separate residence, near the British Embassy, has been engaged for his Royal Highness during his sojourn in Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, after leaving Sandringham, went to Crichele on Monday, to be present at the festivities of the week in honour of the coming of age of the Hon. Humphrey Napier Sturt, the eldest son of Lord and Lady Alington. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from London by ordinary train to Bishopstoke, and thence by special train to Wimborne station, where they were met by their host and hostess and the heir; the Dorset Volunteers, with the battalion band, being in attendance. The town of Wimborne was *en fête*, and an address was presented to Lord and Lady Alington on their route expressing good wishes for their son and pleasure at the reception of their Royal guests. The week has been passed with the utmost éclat, with shooting and hunting parties, illuminations and fireworks in the Park, and concluding with a ball last evening at Crichele House. The Duke and Duchess take their departure to-day.

The Duchess of Cambridge received with sorrow the sad news of the death of her elder sister, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which occurred on the 30th ult. at Neustrelitz. Since the funeral of the Princess the Duke of Cambridge has been passing a few days with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Wentworth and Miss Mary Caroline Stuart-Wortley, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, took place on the 30th ult. at St. Anne's, Soho. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with embroideries, executed at the Royal School of Art Needlework, and, over a wreath of orange-blossoms, a veil of antique Brussels lace, her jewels being a diamond locket and earrings, the gift of her father. The bridesmaids were Misses Blanche, Caroline, and Katherine Stuart-Wortley, her sisters, and Miss Mary Talbot. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Willoughby Lawley, uncle of the bride, assisted by Canon Wade, Rector of St. Anne's. The wedding party went to the Right Hon. James and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley's residence in Mandeville-place for luncheon; after which Lord Wentworth and his bride left for Crabbet, the seat of Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Anne Blunt, sister of the bridegroom, near Crawley, Sussex.

On Tuesday, the marriage of the Hon. Arnold A. C. Keppel (Scots Guard), eldest son of Viscount Bury, and grandson of General the Earl of Albemarle, with Miss Gertrude Lucia Egerton, only child of the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and Lady Mary Egerton, took place at All Saints' Church, Emswore-gardens.

Prince Leopold has consented to act as "best man" to Lord Brooke, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, on his marriage to Miss Florence Evelyn Maynard, eldest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. C. H. Maynard. The marriage will take place in Westminster Abbey in February.

## MUSIC.

The first week of the New Year has offered but little that calls for detailed comment. The earliest performance of 1881 was Mr. John Boosey's afternoon ballad concert on New-Year's Day at St. James's Hall, the precursor of the resumption of the evening concerts on Jan. 12. The programme of last Saturday's performances was as varied and attractive as usual, the Hall having been filled by an appreciative audience. Madame Patey was encored in Adams's new song "The Children of the City," and in Blumenthal's ballad, "The old, old story," as was Madame Antoinette Sterling in Cowen's "The Better Land," Miss M. Davies in Marzials' "A Summer Shower," Mr. E. Lloyd in Blumenthal's "Far away where Angels dwell," Mr. Maas in Allen's "Maid of Athens," and Mr. Santley in Maude Vallerie White's "Montrose's Love-Song"—other successful performances having been contributed by these artists, Miss C. Samuell and Mr. Maybrick, and members of the South London Choral Association, directed by Mr. L. C. Venables. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted the concert, as usual.

Another resumption was that of the Monday Popular Concerts, which took place this week, when the string quartet in E flat, by Dvorák, was given for the second time, the first occasion having been at the final Saturday afternoon performance of last year. The work consists of the usual four divisions, in each of which laboured effort is more apparent than intrinsic musical interest. The last movement is, perhaps, the best; at all events, it is the least dull and dreary. The quartet was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Piatti. The instrumental solos were: Handel's sonata in D, for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment), exquisitely rendered by Madame Néruda; and Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor (from his op. 35), effectively (the fugue somewhat hurriedly) executed by Mr. Eugène D'Albert. Each was encored, the lady having replied by giving Leclair's "Le Tambourin," and the gentleman, Mendelssohn's Lied Ohne Worte in C (from the sixth book). Both artists were associated with Signor Piatti in Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in D (from Op. 70). Mr. Oswald sang, with special effect, Buononcini's aria, "L'esperto nocchiero," and Gounod's "Au Printemps." Mr. Zerbin was, as usual, an efficient accompanist. The Saturday afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts are also resumed this week; and, on the same evening, Berlioz's "Faust" music is to be repeated, again under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé, in consequence of the success of the previous performance.

Next week's musical proceedings will comprise the second of this year's Monday Popular Concerts, and of the Saturday afternoon performances associated with them, and, as already said, the resumption of the evening London Ballad Concerts. Other important approaching musical events have been referred to in a previous notice—the chief of them, during the present month, being the fourth concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Jan. 20, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given; the third performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth season (in its new locality of St. James's Hall), the programme comprising Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athaliae;" the Scotch concerts on Jan. 25, at St. James's Hall and the Royal Albert Hall, in celebration of the anniversary of Burns's birthday, Mr. Sims Reeves being announced to appear at the former, and Madame Christine Nilsson at the latter.

Among the arrangements for the forthcoming sixty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society (beginning on Feb. 24) it is in contemplation to give Berlioz's great dramatic symphony, "Roméo et Juliette," written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra.

We are glad to learn that Mr. John Ella has recently undergone a successful operation, performed by Mr. Bowman, the eminent oculist. Mr. Ella—who has just entered on his seventy-ninth year—is arranging for the transfer of the direction of the Musical Union (which has been for thirty-six years in his hands) to M. Lasserre, the well-known violoncellist.

Sir Julius Benedict has undertaken to produce a new cantata at the Norwich Festival in the autumn. The text, it is said, is to be founded on Lamartine's "Graziella."

A rendering of "The Messiah," which Handel could scarcely have anticipated, took place in Dundee in Christmas week. The treble and alto parts of choruses and solos were sustained by children from the elementary schools of the town, trained by Mr. Frank Sharp, their music-master. The children, who were trained on the Tonic Sol-Fa system, had no assistance whatever from adults. The rendering is said to have been excellent throughout. A body of tenors and basses completed the harmony. Mr. J. S. Curwen, presided.

According to the annual table given in the *Publishers' Circular*, there were issued during the past twelve months 4293 new books and 1415 new editions, making together 5708. Divided into fourteen classes, there were published:—Theology, sermons, biblical, &c., 708 new books and 267 new editions; educational, classical, and philological, 507 and 168; juvenile works and tales, 564 and 155; novels, tales, and other fiction, 380 and 200; law, jurisprudence, &c., 87 and 58; political and social economy, trade, and commerce, 204 and 22; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 362 and 117; voyages, travels, geographical research, 211 and 74; history, biography, &c., 286 and 77; poetry and the drama, 132 and 55; year books and serials in volumes, 353; medicine, surgery, &c., 148 and 54; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 80 and 86; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 271 and 82. In the year preceding the numbers were:—New books, 4294; new editions, 1540; together, 5834.

Six new Acts of Parliament passed in the late Session came into force last Saturday. On that day imprisonment for debt was abolished in Scotland, persons in custody to be released without prejudice to the rights of the creditors. The statute provides for the punishment of fraudulent debtors. Another and very long Act was to consolidate and amend the law on the management of taxes under the Inland Revenue Board in respect of the land tax, inhabited house duty, and the income tax. In the 24th chapter, the law relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits was consolidated and amended. The next statute passed was to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service, which includes railway servants and all persons to whom the Employers and Workmen Act of 1875 applies. Another Act is to make provision for the safe carriage of grain cargoes, and the Board of Trade is to enforce the provisions. Penalties for infringement can be imposed to £100. The new law is to protect persons engaged in the merchant shipping service. Lastly, a statute then came into force for the protection of all wild birds. Between March 1 and Aug. 1 in any year penalties are to be imposed for shooting and taking wild birds. The new Act is extended to the United Kingdom. There are as many as eighty-five wild birds enumerated in the schedule.

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

As with every other English Ceremony of mark, the opening of the Parliamentary Session is graced with the inevitable round of feasting. It is not divulged to the outer world, whether the movers and seconders of the Addresses in reply to Her Majesty's Message—who are this year Lords Carrington and Yarborough in the House of Lords and Mr. Stuart Rendel and Mr. John Slagg in the Commons—rehearse their more or less graceful speeches before the select company of political partisans invited by the Ministerial Leaders to meet them at dinner on the eve of the assembling of Parliament. But it is pretty well known that the Queen's Speech (which could not be given in the earliest portion of our current Issue) was not only read on Wednesday evening to the Ministers and Ministerialists entertained by Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville; but that Her Majesty's Address was also communicated the same night to the Earl of Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote for transmission to the leading members of the Opposition asked to dinner by them, in accordance with established custom. In passing, it should be mentioned that the Wednesday morning papers contained an intimation "that Lord Beaconsfield's new residence in Curzon-street not being ready for occupation, he is unable to receive his political friends this evening."

The Prime Minister (who was cheered, by-the-way, on being recognised in the Lyceum Theatre on the first night of Tennyson's tragedy, "The Cup") found it necessary to prepare for the Session by holding frequent Cabinet Councils in the little house in Downing-street. A "Conference" with the leading members of the Conservative Party on Monday sufficed Lord Beaconsfield.

Her Majesty's Ministers and "Her Majesty's Opposition" (to repeat an anomalous phrase in vogue) meet each other in 1881 without any material change in their compositions. Right and left of the table respectively in the House of Lords, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Spencer, Lords Northbrook and Kimberley continue to face the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Cairns, and Lord Cranbrook, Lord Selborne presiding on the woolsack as Lord Chancellor. In the Lower House, the most noticeable change will be the descent of Mr. Leonard Courtney from his comparatively independent position on the upper Ministerial seats to the Treasury Bench as Under-Secretary to the Home Department, in place of Mr. A. Peel, who has retired from ill-health. Conspicuous by his absence will be the new Governor of Madras, Mr. Adam, succeeded in the office of First Commissioner of Works by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

The political hardihood which appears to be ingrained in Mr. Parnell received a fresh exemplification when, undeterred by the fact that he and several of his colleagues of the Land League were under trial in Dublin, the member for Cork issued a ukase announcing his intention to move an amendment to the Address in order to discuss at length the affairs of Ireland. Simultaneously with this announcement came the disturbing intelligence—doubly unpleasant as it followed close on the heels of similar alarms in Birmingham and Sunderland—that the War Office had directed special precautions to be taken to guard against any attempt to seize the arms at certain Volunteer quarters in the metropolis.

It is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances Ireland monopolised the attention of the speakers, whose utterances outside the walls of Parliament alone call for notice. Mr. Fawcett, who has been the "lion" of the week in Manchester as the guest of Mr. William Agnew, M.P., was on Tuesday evening entertained at a soirée given in his honour by the Reform Club of Cottonopolis. He had to pay for his entertainment with a speech, the pith of which was that if the Country stimulated the Liberal majority in the House of Commons to accord a hearty support to the Ministerial measures dealing with Irish questions, the House of Lords would deem discretion the better part of valour, and not offer serious opposition to them. Mr. James Lowther, on his side, being in the enjoyment of freedom from attendance in Parliament, declared at Ikley, the same evening, that prominent members of the Cabinet were morally more responsible for the existing troubles in Ireland than the traversers now on trial. Mr. Joseph Cowen, addressing his constituents in the Newcastle Townhall last Monday, advised, on the other hand, that a fair support should be given to the Government in their endeavours to settle the Irish problem.

Turning from the other controversial addresses delivered this week by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the Earl of Jersey, Mr. C. S. Wortley, and Mr. Bradlaugh, it is pleasant to be able to add that Mr. Mundella had not to touch on the debatable ground of politics last Tuesday in distributing the prizes to the City of London Collegians. The social side of politics has also been exhibited at Dewsbury, where Mr. Serjeant Simon has been honoured with a banquet and a service of plate; in Tynemouth, where the Conservative candidate at the last election, Mr. H. J. Trotter, has received a similar compliment; and in South Ayrshire, where the Earl of Stair had the gratification of receiving a service of plate on behalf of his son, the Hon. North Dalrymple, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate at the General Election.

## THE CHURCH.

The usual children's service in Westminster Abbey on Innocents' Day (Tuesday) was preached by Dean Stanley to an enormous congregation.

Mr. Durrant, a non-resident proprietor of land in Bournemouth, has given £500 towards the new memorial church to Mr. Bennett in that town.

An anonymous donor, "A. B. C.," has given to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church £2000 to meet the numerous and urgent calls on the funds of the society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday week consecrated a handsome new chancel, chancel aisle, vestry, and organ-chamber, now added to the district parish church of St. James, Croydon. Mr. C. Henman was the architect.

A handsomely carved oak pulpit has been presented to St. John's Church, Upper Holloway (Rev. H. W. Dearden Vicar), by Mr. Charles E. Fry, one of the churchwardens. It was designed by Mr. W. Smith, and executed by Mr. Forsyth.

Lady Burdett-Coutts laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Hendon last Saturday. Previous to the ceremony she was presented with a splendid silver trowel, the gift of the Vicar and churchwardens. Her Ladyship has contributed £100 towards the church.

The Church of St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street, which for the last six months has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs under the supervision of Mr. Butterfield, was reopened on Christmas Eve. A new organ-chamber has been built, and the walls and ceiling have been painted in a very bold and striking style.



## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have called you, at a period earlier than usual, to the resumption of your labours, as some affairs of more than common urgency demand your attention.

My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly and harmonious.

The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been settled.

The Powers are now engaged in communications which have in view the determination of the frontier between Turkey and Greece.

Some important portions of the Treaty of Berlin, which have so long remained without fulfilment, continue to form an object of my anxious attention.

A rising in the Transvaal has recently imposed upon me the duty of taking military measures with a view to the prompt vindication of my authority; and has of necessity set aside for the time any plan for securing to the European settlers that full control over their own local affairs, without prejudice to the interests of the natives, which I had been desirous to confer.

I regret that the War in Basutoland still continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cape Government. It would cause me much satisfaction if a suitable occasion should present itself for friendly action on my part with a view to the restoration of peace.

The War in Afghanistan has been brought to a close, and, with the exception of the Candahar force, my troops have been recalled within the Indian frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation of Candahar shall be permanently maintained; but the still unsettled condition of the country, and the consequent difficulty of establishing a Native Government, have delayed for a time the withdrawal of the army from that position.

Papers on the several subjects to which I have adverted, as well as further correspondence on the Military Estimates of India, will be presented to you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

The Estimates for the Services of the coming year are in a forward state of preparation, and will be speedily laid before you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

There has been a gradual, though not very rapid, improvement in the trade of the country; and I am now able to entertain a more favourable expectation of the Revenue for the year than I could form at its commencement.

The anticipation, with which I last addressed you, of a great diminution of the distress in Ireland, owing to an abundant harvest, was realised; but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences; but I must add that efforts have been made for personal protection, far beyond all former precedent by the police, under the direction of the Executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread; the administration of justice has been frustrated, with respect to these offences, through the impossibility of procuring evidence; and an extended system of terror has thus been established, in various parts of the country, which has paralysed almost alike, the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties.

In a state of things new in some important respects, and hence with little of available guidance from former precedent, I have deemed it right steadily to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any new demand. But a demonstration of their insufficiency, amply supplied by the present circumstances of the country, leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted to you for intrusting me with additional powers, necessary in my judgment not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure, on behalf of my subjects, protection for life and property, and personal liberty of action.

Subject to the primary and imperious obligations to which I have just referred, I continue to desire, not less than heretofore, to prosecute the removal of grievance and the work of legislative improvement in Ireland, as well as in Great Britain.

The Irish Land Act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits, and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of the occupiers of the soil, without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property. In some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous years, the protection which it supplied has not been found sufficient, either in Ulster or the other provinces.

I recommend you to undertake the further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a larger portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal, for the purposes in view, of all obstacles arising out of limitations on the ownership of property with a due provision for the security of the interests involved.

A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of County Government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles, and framed with the double aim of confirming popular control over expenditure, and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the formation of habits of local self-government.

Bills will be laid before you for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Army and in the Navy.

You will be asked to consider measures for the further Reform of the Law of Bankruptcy; for the Conservancy of Rivers and the Prevention of Floods; for revising the constitution of Endowed Schools and Hospitals in Scotland; for the renewal of the Act which established Secret Voting; and for repressing the Corrupt Practices of which, in a limited number of towns, there were lamentable examples at the last General Election.

I trust that your labours, which will be even more than usually arduous, may be so guided by Divine Providence as to promote the happiness of my people.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

King Humbert yesterday week received the Grand Duke Paul of Russia. The various members of the diplomatic body in the capital afterwards waited on the King and Queen to present their congratulations for the New Year.

The King and Queen, and a distinguished party, left Rome last Monday on a visit to Sicily. They embarked at Naples, where their Majesties met with a very enthusiastic reception. At Palermo, where they arrived on Tuesday morning, they were most warmly received.

As the Queen on Saturday night alighted at the theatre in Rome she lost a diamond worth 5000 lire. It was picked up by a policeman, who restored it. The Queen sent him a handsome present.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso opened the Cortes on Thursday week with a speech from the throne, in which he said that, actuated by no ambition abroad, and fettered by no fears at home, Spanish diplomacy was endeavouring to extend the commercial relations of the country with America and Europe, and would neglect no effort to obtain from foreign nations equal advantages with those which Spain granted to them by treaties of commerce. His Majesty also stated that it was necessary to increase the naval forces and strengthen the national defences.

## PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened on Sunday. The King in his speech from the throne stated that the late loan had been completely subscribed by home and foreign capital, and that the relation of Portugal with all foreign Powers was satisfactory.

## RUSSIA.

Further details are published of severe fighting between the Russians and the Turkomans near Geok Tepe. There seems to have been more than one engagement.

## TURKEY AND GREECE.

A note has been dispatched by the Porte to the Powers on the Hellenic question, bringing forward arguments against arbitration, and proposing that a meeting of delegates of the Powers, including Turkey and Greece, should be held at Constantinople, for the purpose of fixing the Turco-Greek frontier. The Ambassadors proceeded to the Porte on Monday, and strongly advised the Minister for Foreign Affairs to reconsider the matter.

The debate in the Greek Chamber on the Foreign Loan Bill has ended, and that measure has been passed, after M. Coumoundouros had declared it to be one of imperious necessity, and the President of the Council had defied the Opposition to obtain a loan on better terms.

## AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* gives some further information respecting the recent Census of the United States. As already stated, the approximate population on June 1, 1880, of the entire United States was 50,152,559, being an increase of 11,594,188 in ten years. About a quarter of the increase is due to immigration. New York State, it has been ascertained, has a population of 5,083,173; Pennsylvania, 4,282,738; Ohio, 3,197,794; Illinois, 3,078,636; Missouri, 2,169,091; New York City, 1,206,590; Philadelphia, 846,984; Brooklyn, 566,689; Chicago, 503,304; Boston, 262,535; St. Louis, 350,522; Baltimore, 332,190; Cincinnati, 255,708; San Francisco, 233,956; and New Orleans, 216,140.

The troops at Fort Buford have fought an engagement with a portion of Sitting Bull's tribe of Indians, commanded by the Chief Gaul. They killed one, wounded two, and took 300 prisoners.

Snow has fallen heavily in the Eastern and Southern States, and the railroads have in consequence been blocked. The cold registered in some places has been 25 deg. below zero.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne has referred Professor Hind's recent letter to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Meanwhile, Professor Hind has written another letter, pointing out further falsifications in the Dominion departmental reports relating to the fish trade with the United States, declaring the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to have been deceived thereby.

The comments of the British Columbian Press on the arrangement entered into by the Dominion Government with the Pacific Railway Syndicate are generally favourable.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The news from the Transvaal is chiefly an amplification of reports already published. Telegraphic communication is completely cut off except through the Orange Free State. The excitement in this State is said to be very great, and it is reported that President Brand has telegraphed that he finds himself unable to restrain the Boers of the Orange Free State from joining the insurrection in the Transvaal, and that he may in a few days be compelled to resign. The Boers are also said to have sent representatives to the Pondoos and other native tribes. The *Times* correspondent at Cape Town says that "in the Cape Colony the revolt is regarded as a terrible calamity. It is hoped that reinforcements will speedily be forthcoming. The military authorities do not deem it advisable to denude Cape Town of its garrison." Sir George Strahan reports that the situation in Basutoland is unchanged; and an official telegram from the Cape Government announces a victory of the colonial forces over the Tambookies, in which eighty of the latter were killed, and 8000 cattle and 5000 sheep captured.

A despatch from Durban of Tuesday's date announces that a force of Boers have entered Natal territory, and that they intend opposing the British advance from the Natal side of the Drakensberg.

We learn from Bombay that the 11th Bengal Lancers have volunteered for service in South Africa. The troops under orders to proceed to Natal are the 15th Hussars, a battalion of the 60th, and a battery of artillery.

## INDIA.

The *Times* correspondents in India in their weekly telegrams state that the Viceroy, although now able to leave his room, is not considered sufficiently recovered to justify his starting from Allahabad on Monday, as was proposed. Major Baring assumed charge of the office of Finance Minister on Monday. Mr. Rivers Thompson resumed his seat in the Supreme Council on Thursday week. From Cabul it is stated to be difficult to obtain trustworthy news, but "it seems to be beyond doubt that the Ameer is ruling with some severity, and raising what revenue he can by forced loans and otherwise." The latest news from Herat is that Ayoub-Khan is collecting the Herati regiments defeated at Candahar with the intention of sending them to Taiwara to attack the Taimani tribes, and that the Herat people are in distress owing to the forced requisitions of grain and other supplies.

A telegram from Sibi published in the *Standard* says that the construction of the Candahar railway has been abruptly suspended at a point seventeen miles beyond Sibi, and that this step "is considered to be an indication that Government has determined to abandon not only Candahar but the Pishin Valley, and to hold only the Quetta frontier."

## HOME NEWS.

The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital are about to prepare two wards for the reception of paying patients.

At the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday morning the Marquis of Salisbury was unanimously elected chairman, in the room of Earl Cowper, who recently resigned.

All the prisoners for debt in Scotland have been liberated, in accordance with Dr. Cameron's Act, which came into operation on Saturday last.

About 200 working men from the Working Men's Club and Institute Union paid their annual visit to the Dean of Westminster last week.

Sir Alexander Galt, the Canadian High Commissioner, will read a paper at the next meeting of the Colonial Institute, Jan 25, on the Future of the Dominion of Canada.

General Roberts was entertained at a banquet at Liverpool on Monday night, a numerous and distinguished company being present.

The winter term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, in connection with the Science and Art Department, at 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, will begin next Monday.

At the Mansion House on Tuesday the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of the National Temperance League, the object being to promote temperance in the Army and Navy.

The Lord Mayor has received from the Foreign Office a communication notifying the thanks of the Minister of Croatia and Slavonia for the fund opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes at Agram.

William Jackson has been sentenced to seven days' hard labour at the Mansion House Police Court for defacing the Temple Bar Memorial. Prisoner had been in gaol seven days' during the period of the remand.

The winter term at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, began on Monday. The fifty-seventh anniversary and distribution of prizes will be held on the 14th, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

At a quarterly meeting of the Surrey magistrates, held on Tuesday, it was resolved that the site of Horsemonger-lane Gaol should be preserved as an open space, and be let at a rental for that purpose to some public body.

A meeting of the Broadstairs Pier and Harbour Commissioners was held on Monday, when it was resolved that a jetty 455 feet long be erected in a northerly direction from the old pier.

A dramatic performance will be given next Friday at the Royal Indian Asylum, Ealing, an institution for insane officers and privates of our Indian Army. The pieces to be performed are "Cool as a Cucumber," and Miriam's Crime."

The late Mr. Frank Buckland has bequeathed his Museum of Economic Fish Culture to the nation; and according to his will, on the decease of Mrs. Buckland a sum of £5000 will revert to the nation, to be applied for the purpose of founding a professorship of economic pisciculture.

The *Freemason* states that the Prince of Wales has appointed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Province of Gloucestershire, vacant through the resignation of Lord Sherbourne, who had held the office since April, 1856.

A special general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, on the 19th inst.—The Lord Mayor presided at the distribution of prizes to the 1st Surrey at the corp's head-quarters on Wednesday.

Gale's walk at Lillic-bridge Grounds, which was begun on Nov. 20, was brought to a close at four o'clock last Saturday afternoon, when it was found that the pedestrian had accomplished 2105½ miles and 40 yards out of the 2500, which was the stipulated distance to be covered in 1000 hours.

On Thursday week the annual match of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, between the North and South sides of the Forth, took place on the club's pond, Carsebrick, between Stirling and Perth. Nearly 200 rinks were filled. The South scored 3456 points, and the North 3226.

St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the use of which had been granted by the Corporation, was the scene of a revival of the old English practice of bringing in the new year with a masque. The party numbered upwards of 1500 persons, and consisted of the men and women employed at Cope's tobacco factory; some of the principal inhabitants of Liverpool being spectators.

At the annual meeting of the solvent shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, the chairman said he expected that within the next twelve or eighteen months the liabilities would be reduced to £900,000 without a hurried realisation of assets. He also hoped a scheme would be matured for ultimately disposing of the New Zealand Company's stock.

Dr. George Moyers was installed last Saturday as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. In his address to the Corporation he expressed the hope that political discussions would not be introduced into municipal affairs, and that the members of the Council would devote themselves as far as possible to local reforms and improvements.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., presided last week at the anniversary festival of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, and, in course of proposing the toast of the evening, expressed surprise that of 30,000 commercial travellers in the country only 3000 contributed to so important a fund. The subscription amounted to £1430.

## SCENES FROM THE PANTOMIMES.

Our well-known contributor, G. A. S., in last week's Number of this Journal, filled more than a page with his lively descriptive commentary upon some of the Christmas pantomimes at the different London theatres. The scenes delineated by our Artist on a page of the present sheet will at once be recognised, either by readers who have already witnessed those diverting performances or by those who have perused the account of them to which we refer. At Drury Lane, for instance, in the pantomime extravaganza of "Mother Goose," there is the scene in which Dr. Syntax and Whimwig enter into conversation with "a human donkey," who looks not the less a real donkey because "so very human." There is also, at the same theatre, the very pretty dance of Dresden China figures, which is like a scene in miniature from the pastorals of Watteau. At Covent Garden, we behold the figures of our old romantic acquaintance, Valentine and Orson, with rapier and club prepared for mutual combat, in which the savage yields to the impersonation of chivalry. At the Gaiety, where "The Forty Thieves" is or are brought upon the stage, we may see Ali Baba, Ganem, Hassarac, and the ingenious Morgiana playing their ancient tricks. At the Surrey, there is Hop-o'-my-Thumb, fighting his duel with the Ogre, in the Frost-bound Glade. The droll travelling exploits of the Hannon-Lees fraternity, in their "Voyage en Suisse" at the Imperial, have amused a great multitude of visitors to that place of entertainment.





SURREY. HOPPO. MY THUMB



MOTHER GOOSE



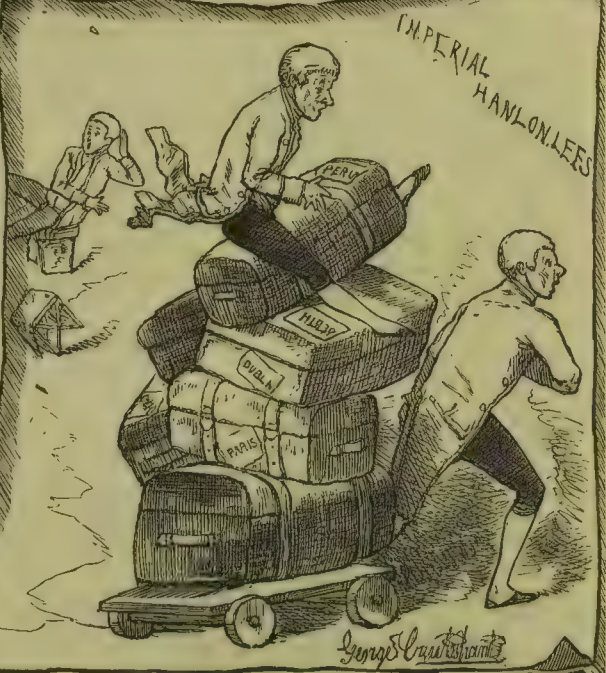
GAIETY. FORTY THIEVES



THE DRESDEN BALLET



LOVEY GARDEN  
VALENTINE & ORSON

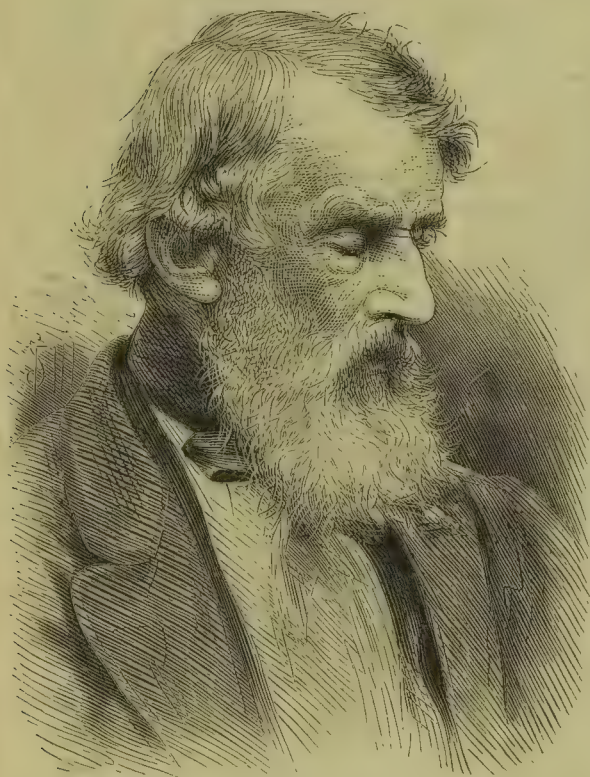


IMPERIAL  
HAWK ON LEES



## THE LATE ADMIRAL JOHNSON.

A veteran naval officer, who fought on board Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory, at the battle of Trafalgar, but who retired from active service thirty-seven years ago, and never saw a modern ironclad ship, died the day after Christmas Day. This was Admiral William Ward Percival Johnson, who entered the Royal Navy in July, 1803, being then thirteen years of age. He was, like Pollard, Carslake, Bingham, and others we have known, a midshipman of the flag-ship at Trafalgar. His subsequent commissions were dated, as Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1814; Commander, Jan. 10, 1837; Captain, Dec. 5, 1842; Rear-Admiral, May 20, 1862; Vice-Admiral, Oct. 18, 1867; and Admiral, July 30, 1875. When

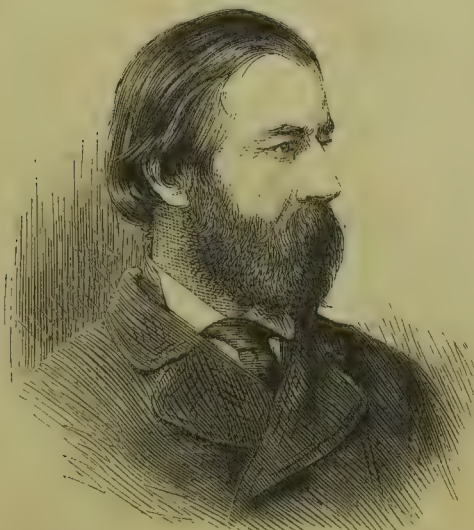


THE LATE ADMIRAL W. W. PERCIVAL JOHNSON, R.N.,  
ONE OF THE OFFICERS ENGAGED AT TRAFALGAR.

a Lieutenant he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on Nov. 11, 1829, "for very gallantly putting off, with twelve men, in a life-boat from Kingstown, Ireland, and saving eleven persons from the brig Duke, wrecked at Dalkey." He died, at the age of ninety, at his residence, Little Baddow, near Chelmsford.

## THE LATE MR. MECCHI.

The death, on Sunday, the 26th ult., of this well-known gentleman, formerly an Alderman of the City of London, an active tradesman and an enthusiastic agriculturist, has already been noticed. It was preceded but a few days by the announcement, which excited general sympathy, that increasing pecuniary losses and embarrassments had brought him to a situation of comparative poverty; and some of those who recognised the integrity of his personal character were beginning to discuss the propriety of starting a subscription to provide for the wants of his old age. Mr. John Joseph Mechi was the eldest son of Mr. James Mechi, of Bologna, Italy, who in early life settled in England, and, having been naturalised, obtained a post in the household of George III. The late Mr. J. J. Mechi's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Beyer, of Poland-street, London, and he was born in the year 1802. At the age of sixteen he was placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade. He contrived to turn his leisure time to profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the city, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. He was enabled, about the year 1827, to set up on his own account in a small shop in Leadenhall-street. In the course of a few years he realised a handsome fortune by the "magic razor-strop" which bears his name, and established a large retail cutlery business in the City and Regent-street. In 1840, having attentively studied the defects of English farming, he resolved to try his hand on improvements in agriculture. He bought a small farm of some 170 acres, at Tiptree-heath, in Essex, and here carried out his system of deep drainage, liquid manure, steam ploughing, and other



MR. STUART RENDEL, M.P. FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE,  
MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



THE LATE DR. R. BULLOCK-MARSHAM,  
WARDEN OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

methods of cultivation, so that his model farm was brought into a state of productiveness which annually yielded a profit. In 1856, Mr. Mechi was appointed Sheriff of London, and in the following year he was elected an Alderman; but he resigned his aldermanic gown about eight years afterwards. About the same time his services to the science of agriculture were rewarded by the presentation to him of a handsome testimonial of the value of £500, subscribed for by noblemen and gentlemen at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi was for many years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1854, to which he was specially sent by her Majesty's Government. In 1858 he published an account of his improved agricultural system, of which, in 1861, a new and enlarged edition was issued, under the title of "How to Farm Profitably." Mr. Mechi was a magistrate for Middlesex and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. He was twice married—first, to Fanny, daughter of Mr. Frost; and secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Francis Ward, of Chillesford, Suffolk.

## THE LATE WARDEN OF MERTON COLLEGE.

The only one among the Heads of Colleges at Oxford who was not a clergyman, but the oldest of them all, was Dr. Robert Bullock-Marsham, Warden of Merton College, Oxford. He died at his residence, Caversfield House, near Bicester, at the age of ninety-four. The eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, Canon of Windsor (brother of the first Earl



NO. 4, CHEYNE-WALK, CHELSEA, THE RESIDENCE OF  
THE LATE "GEORGE ELIOT."

of Romney), by his marriage with Amelia Frances, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Joseph Bullock, of Caversfield, he was born in June, 1786. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1807. In 1811 he was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College. In 1826 he was chosen to fill the Wardenship—a post to which, even half a century ago, laymen were eligible. He was the senior head of a house at Oxford, Dr. Hawkins, the Provost of Oriel, having been chosen two years later. Dr. Marsham was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire. He was called to the Bar, and became a Recorder of Rochester, and was at one time one of the Charity Commissioners. He was elected Fellow in 1811, and Warden in 1826, succeeding Dr. Vaughan,



THE LATE MR. J. J. MECCHI,  
OF TIPTREE HALL, ESSEX.

formerly Dean of Chester. He took but little part in the affairs of the University, never won any great honours in learning, and may be regarded as the type of the country gentleman Head of a House. In 1854 he was put up by the Conservative party in Convocation with Sir William Heathcote, to contest Mr. Gladstone's seat, but was unsuccessful. He continued to assist in college business till the last University term. He married, in 1828, Jessie, daughter of the late General David Dewar, of Gilston House, Fifeshire, and widow of Sir John C. Anstruther.

## THE LATE "GEORGE ELIOT."

The funeral of Mrs. Cross, formerly Miss Mary Ann Evans, but much best known by her assumed *nom de plume* of "George Eliot," took place in Highgate Cemetery on Wednesday of last week. It was attended by a large number of gentlemen distinguished in literature, amongst whom were Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Frederick Harrison, Dr. Congreve, Mr. Kegan Paul, Professor Tyndall, Professor Huxley, Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and several eminent artists, besides some of political and social distinction. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sadler, Unitarian Minister, of Hampstead. The grave chosen for her interment was near the tomb of the late Mr. G. H. Lewes, her friend and literary associate. There was an inscription on the coffin, recording the dates of her birth and death, Nov. 22, 1820, and Dec. 22, 1880, with a line and a half from Dante—

Quella fonte,  
Che spande di parlar sì largo fiume.

The brain of Mary Ann Cross was, indeed, a "fountain that sheds a broad river of discourse;" not so great in quantity, however, as in width of thought and sympathy, which may be deemed the main characteristic of her writings. It may be said of "George Eliot," as Mrs. Barrett Browning says of "George Sand," that her faculties as an author were those of a "large-brained woman and a large-hearted man." Yet there is nothing unfeminine in anything she has ever written.



MR. JOHN SLAGG, M.P. FOR MANCHESTER,  
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS.



"Adam Bede," "Silas Marner," "The Mill on the Floss," "Middlemarch," and "Daniel Deronda," whatever may be thought of the views of moral and religious philosophy they insinuate, are perfectly free from the unseemly tone of license which some other female novelists have adopted in our day. "Romola" is a noble historical romance, and its spirit is elevated almost to the heroic pitch, though its portraiture of Savonarola must be pronounced a failure. It is undeniable that "George Eliot" possessed a stronger power of dramatic imagination, with a greater share of dramatic humour, than any other writer of her sex; but in some high qualities of genius, notably in the reach of moral enthusiasm to the loftiest of human motives, she was far below Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Such a theme as that of the life and death of the Florentine Reformer, saint, prophet, statesman, and martyr, would have been treated more effectively, we cannot doubt, by the author of "Casa Guidi Windows." Or it may have been the unspiritual dulness and narrowness of "George Eliot's" philosophical creed that deprived her mind of the greatest source of inspiration. At any rate, with all the ethical truth and force of her delineations of life, they fall short of poetic idealism; and she has failed to conceive a genuine hero, a man working or fighting for the highest aims, though she has portrayed more than one heroine, or woman of exceptional loftiness of sentiment. It is probable that "Adam Bede," for its interest as a story, and perhaps also "Silas Marner," will retain popularity longer than any of her other productions. But some of the shorter tales, called "Scenes of Clerical Life," are most touching and pathetic, leaving the deepest impression on the heart. As we have been unable to procure, for reproduction in this journal, any portrait of the late Mrs. Cross, we present only a view of the house, in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, where she resided at the time of her death.

#### MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS.

At the opening of the Session of Parliament, on Thursday last, the Address of the House of Commons, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was moved by Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and seconded by Mr. John Slagg, M.P. for Manchester. The portraits of these two gentlemen are now presented to our readers.

Mr. Stuart Rendel, who was born in 1834, is a younger son of the late eminent engineer, Mr. James Meadows Rendel, C.E., F.R.S. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856, and was fourth class in classics. In June, 1861, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, but did not practise, having joined the great engineering firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., of Elswick, Newcastle, and of London. He married, in 1857, the second daughter of Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard, of Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex. He was elected M.P. for Montgomeryshire in April last year.

Mr. John Slagg, who was born in 1841, is eldest son of the late Mr. John Slagg, cotton manufacturer and merchant, of Manchester, who was a leading member of the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and an intimate friend of Mr. Cobden. Mr. Slagg carries on his father's business, and is President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He married, in 1866, Miss Katherine German, daughter of Major German, of Sevenoaks, Kent. He was returned M.P. for Manchester at the general Election of last April, polling the greatest number of votes ever recorded in any constituency of the United Kingdom.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The collection of water-colour drawings by contemporary artists, which for a second time forms the major part of the winter exhibition at this gallery is, on the whole, somewhat superior to that of last year. The members of the Old Water-Colour Society evidently continue to regard the claims of their own winter exhibition as paramount, Mr. Carl Haag being almost the only contributor from their ranks. His single drawing, however, depicting "A Caravan of Bedaween encamping near the Sphinx of Gaza during a Sand-storm" (154), is one of the finest works that he has recently exhibited. The Institute is numerically much more largely represented; but the "outsiders," including many of the better-known exhibitors at the Dudley, are in far greater force; and, thanks in a great measure to the very respectable quality of their contingent—witnessing as it does to the extensive and growing cultivation of water-colours—the Grosvenor seems to suffer much less than might be expected from the abstention of the close little corporations and coteries in Pall-mall.

There are, however, two other elements in the water-colour department which augment the interest of the display—viz., some forty works by members of the Liverpool Society of Painters in Water-Colours, which society comprises several painters of ability, the best being, however, known more or less to the London public; and about fifty drawings described as by French artists, but which include among their authors artists of Dutch, Belgian, Spanish, American, and other nationalities. This last auxiliary collection, though it includes several works of mark, is decidedly disappointing. It cannot for a moment be accepted as conveying any adequate impression of the recent achievements of the great French school in water colours. We must, however, find another opportunity for reviewing these several sections.

Incomparably the most novel feature of the show, indeed, an almost new constituent in the plethora of current exhibitions, remains, however, to be noticed—i.e., a series of decorative designs for mosaic, fresco, distemper, oil, and other mural paintings, or ornamental panels, for stained glass, tapestry, needlework, ceilings, mantelpieces, friezes, for reproductions in metal, and for reredoses. This is a most excellent idea, and we regret it has not been carried out in a broader spirit—for there is too much of the narrow peculiarities of a clique that has clung from the first with parasitic tenacity to the Grosvenor Gallery, greatly impeding its growth as a natural and inevitable consequence. We ought to have seen among these designs some of the noble cartoons and studies of Watts, some of the decorative conceptions—and, as such, always eminent for beauty and grace—of the President; some of Poynter's classical subjects, and not merely his "St. George," in the pseudo-"romanticism" of which he is hardly seen to advantage; as likewise some of Marks's clever and curious contrivances, in which we have realistic imitation and humorous ideas rendered upon monumental principals in treatment. The public would also have liked to see Madox Brown's and Shields' designs for mural works in hand, so as to form some idea of what is being done at Manchester, the Duke of Westminster's, and elsewhere throughout the country. Examples of all these, together with those on view, would have filled the Grosvenor Gallery, and have furnished a vastly better *raison d'être* for a winter exhibition than a water-colour gathering competing with the Dudley Gallery and the societies. Nay, why should not the scheme be extended so as to include decorative works of all

kinds—sculpture in all its phases, "applied art," and even ornamentation of the highest description, keeping prominently in view the association of all these with architecture? Such an exhibition would be instructive in a high degree, and no less attractive, in the present rage for decoration. The decorator of the present day is too often little more than a tradesman or mechanic, whereas all true decoration flows from fine art: all the great decorators of old were in truth artists; and such an exhibition as we have indicated would directly tend to place decoration on a right basis, by showing the interdependence and essential identity of all the arts.

The works exhibited in this department on the present occasion are mostly by Messrs. H. Holiday, Walter Crane, and Burne Jones. The large coloured design by Mr. Poynter for the mosaic in the Westminster Palace—"St. George, with allegorical figures of Fortitude and Purity"—is, as we have intimated, not in his happiest vein; the style has dignity, but, not being distinctly classical, or Renaissance, the artist does not seem at home, and, apart from the position of the mosaic, the proportions of the figures should be longer. Professor Richmond has a cartoon in coloured chalks of the "Birth of Venus"—the goddess rising in a graceful curve from the parting waves and sea-foam—which, though slight, if not weak, has much sweetness and beauty in the as yet slender form. Mr. Holiday is a well-practised draughtsman of the human figure, with some imagination and a considerable sense of beauty (see the allegorical figures of the Arts in No. 329\*), while his groups are well composed and well adapted to widely different requirements. There are works large and small by him here, including sketches for stained-glass windows; a design for a fresco in the Townhall, Rochdale; a sketch for a Reredos for Bolton Abbey; a "St. Michael," "Hope Parting a Dark Cloud," and "Fortitude Vanquishing Evil," the female figure of Fortitude being armed in allegorical scale armour fitting close to her whole form. Mr. Crane is insufficiently trained in the higher technicalities of art; he has not mastered the human figure; with increase of scale, as in "The Goose-Girl," a cartoon for tapestry, the queerness of his draughtsmanship, added, in this instance, to the oddity of the conception, almost reaches the ludicrous. Yet these very drawbacks seem to lend a charm of quaint naïveté to his rendering of simpler subjects on a smaller scale, and he becomes quite delightful when dealing with childish themes—as in his nursery wall-papers (334), nursery tiles, &c. He has, besides, considerable command of ornament; whilst occasionally his invention is original and striking, as in "Night and Day," a design for the decoration of a ceiling (360), where on one side a black-robed and black-winged figure, and in the opposite compartment a corresponding figure, white-winged and white-draped, support a globe, the signs of the zodiac filling the oblong border.

But most remarkable here, if only for their phenomenal singularities as the productions of a living painter, are an extensive series of designs by Mr. Burne Jones. These are mostly cartoons for stained-glass windows in coloured chalks or distemper; but other designs for single figures and groups in the same materials, or in oil, are for mural or other decorations. Among the most important designs for windows, are "The Judgment" for Easthampstead, "Two Groups of Angels" for Salisbury Cathedral, and "Paradise," in four long lights. The cartoons for these do not, of course, do justice to the artist's fine sense of the harmonies of colour—decorative, not true or naturalistic colouring being understood—which has done much towards qualifying the garish horrors of modern glass-painting. From the technical standpoint, and particularly as regards the draughtsmanship, one of the best of all the designs is "Elijah" fed by the ravens; it is simple, large, and impressive, with little affectation in treatment. The modelling of the torso of "A Sea Nymph" (326) is also unusually good as from this artist; the flying fish, which the siren is sportively catching, are likewise painted with the sweeping precision of hand of a Japanese. The bulbous curves of blue which stand for tumbling scabbilows scarcely, however, reach the realism of the Chinese. "Cupid's Hunting-Ground" (327) is a startling novelty in decoration, the figures and accessories being of stucco, we presume, raised in relief, gilt, and tinted transparently. The subject is the Love God blindfold, drawing his bow at random, with one foot on a prostrate victim, while other nymphs watch him in fascinated bewilderment. We need hardly say that in all the female faces of these designs we have one and the same type of melancholy, sentimental, piteous beauty—if beauty it can be called, borrowed partly, perhaps, from Botticelli—a type characterised by thin cheeks, hard jaws, blunt noses, grey-irised dreamy eyes, thick upper lip and nether lip purple with fevered blood. Nevertheless, decoration is a fairer field for conventions of all kinds than fine-art proper—thus much must be conceded. And Mr. Burne Jones is in his proper element in decoration. The first impression of these designs, especially those for church windows, is one of surprise at the perfect familiarity they show with early Italian art. In every one we are reminded in whole or in part of Mantegna, Masaccio, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Botticelli, and the Florentines. They are, in fact, neither more nor less than a cento from those early masters. They even exceed the peculiarities—peculiarities to us, unconscious to them—of these masters, as in all too servile imitation. And admitting, as we have said, the wide license that may be claimed for decoration, can this be the true end of art—such entire surrender of an artist's birthright in time, such rehabilitation of the ignorance and superstition of the "Ages of Faith;" such neglect of all the fruit of centuries of observation, experience, and thought. Is this not rather pandering to the puerile and dilettante excesses of the most advanced Ritualism? Is this not indeed mere amateur painting in excelsis?

A notice of the Exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy is unavoidably held over till next week.

Mr. George Howard has been appointed a Trustee of the National Gallery.

The appointment of Surveyor of her Majesty's Pictures, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Richard Redgrave, has been given to Mr. J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., formerly Superintendent of the Art Collections of the South Kensington Museum.

The first exhibition of the Society of Painter Etchers will open in the Hanover Gallery, Bond-street, on April 4 next. The society has been formed to "promote original etching and the interests of painters practising that branch of art."

The Lord Mayor has received the following telegram from the Mayor of Athens:—"Athens, Dec. 30.—We have to announce good news at a moment when all Greece is in arms. A magnificent statue has just been discovered—a complete *chef-d'œuvre* of Phidias—the statue of Minerva Victorious."

At a public meeting in Dundee last week, Dr. John Boyd Baxter's gift of £125,000 for the establishment of a Science and Art College in Dundee was accepted, and resolutions passed appointing a committee to frame the constitution of the new college, and to collect subscriptions. Dr. Baxter intimated his intention of giving an additional £10,000.

Messrs. Beckmann and Son have sent us some upright landscapes in chromolithography. They are arranged in arched Gothic frames, and are well adapted for decorative purposes.

The *Portfolio* begins the year well with some clever etchings and readable matter, including a very sensible article by the editor on wood engraving; and the first of a series of papers on Lancashire, by Mr. Leo Grindon, illustrated by Mr. Wyllie and others.

The plate offered to subscribers to the Art-Union of London for the New Year, commemorates one of the most striking episodes in the story of England's naval glory—"The Loss of the *Revenge*." The plate, which is by Mr. A. Willmore from a water-colour drawing by Mr. W. O. Brierly, is a not unworthy companion to the Laureate's stirring poem on the same event, and will doubtless attain a wide popularity.

Mr. G. B. O'Neil's picture in the last Academy Exhibition, entitled "Gee Up!" has been engraved. The subject—a little boy riding pick-a-back on the shoulders of his young mother, or elder sister, and pretending to whip her with a twig—cannot fail to be popular, and the engraver, Mr. Arthur Tyrrell, has rendered the expressions happily, and relieved the figures with much depth of tone in the background. Messrs. Tooth, of the Haymarket, are the publishers.

We have to record the death of the landscape-engraver John Cousen, whose works after Turner, Stanfield, and others those conversant with the art of landscape engraving in its best period hold in high esteem. In consequence of weak health, he retired from the practice of his art about sixteen years ago. He was a native of Bradford, in Yorkshire, and died at his residence, at South Norwood, on Sunday week, in his seventy-seventh year.

We are requested to state that upon the last Saturday of each of the periodical exhibitions held at the Hanover Gallery, New Bond-street, free admission will be granted (between the hours of three and eight p.m.) to persons employed in banks and wholesale warehouses in the City and at the West-End upon presentation of the card of their employers or other necessary means of verification. The present Saturday will be the first day on which this arrangement will take effect.

An Etching Society has been formed at Antwerp, under the auspices of the Cercle Artistique, from which excellent work may be expected. The contributors to the first two *livraisons* now before us, are C. Verlat, F. Lamorinière, H. Schaeffels, J. B. Michiels, P. Verhaert, W. Linnig, jun., E. Farasin, A. J. Verhoeven-Bale, A. and Madame Elsen. The productions of these artists are of widely different degrees of merit, but several have fine and rare qualities; and we know of no publication of the kind so good at so moderate a price.

Mr. J. W. Mackay, the American millionaire, has shown his appreciation of the English water-colour school by the purchase of many important works in the present Exhibition of the Water-Colour Society. Amongst the most important may be mentioned Oswald Brierly's "Autumn Squall in the Lagoon," Samuel Read's "Burgos Cathedral," Basil Bradley's "Slightly Contrarie," Collingwood Smith's "Devil's Bridge," and Carl Haag's "Montenegrin Peasant." Mr. Mackay made several purchases also at the Institute.

Under the title "Along the Thames," Mr. A. Ballin has produced a first series of seven etchings of favourite spots and points of view "up stream" along our noble river. Mr. Ballin has brought to the execution of these a feeling for composition, a sense of aerial effect, and the right balance of freedom and precision in touch; and such qualities, conjoined with the charm of the subjects, cannot fail to ensure success with the public. The work, which it is proposed to extend, in similar successive sets, is being published by Mr. Dunthorne, of Vigo-street.

The annual prizes to students at the Female School of Art, Queen-square, have been awarded thus:—Queen's Scholarship, Florence Reason (second year); national Gilchrist Scholarships, Ethel Spiller (second year), and Ethel Chapman Nisbet (first year); Clothworkers' Scholarship, Catherine Martha Wood; Subscribers' Scholarship, Norah Waugh; Queen's gold medal, Florence Reason; national silver medal, Edith Harris and Ethel Chapman Nisbet; national bronze medal, Florence Reason; national Queen's prizes, Alice Jane Chaplin, Elizabeth M. Lovell, Ellen Rouse, Ethel Mary Spiller, and Lydia Whitaker. A painting, "British Sailor," in water colour, by Florence Reason, has been purchased by her Majesty.

About six months ago Messrs. Tangye, engineers, of Birmingham, offered to subscribe a sum of £10,000 towards the erection of an art gallery, on condition that the Town Council would vote for the erection of the art gallery and an industrial museum, and that a further sum of £5000 be obtained by public subscription. At the meeting of the council on Tuesday it was announced that £6500 had been subscribed or promised. The council, who had previously given their sanction for the establishment of an art gallery, passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Tangye for their munificent gift. The art gallery will be situated in the Council House, and already many presents of valuable works of art have been made.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in December was 92,654, of whom 51,547 were in workhouses and 41,107 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, these figures show a decrease of 2385; but as compared with 1878 and 1877 they show an increase of 7881 and 9593 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 697, of whom 550 were men, 121 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

In place of the usual weekly entertainment, a most enjoyable evening was provided for the inmates of the Brompton Consumption Hospital on the last night of the old year, by means of a Christmas-tree distribution, through the energetic benevolence of the lady superintendent, Miss Cameron, who found willing contributors in the physicians' wives, Mrs. J. E. Pollock, Mrs. S. Thompson, Mrs. C. T. Williams, Mrs. R. D. Powell, and Mrs. R. E. Thompson. Various articles had also been given by Lady Marcia Cholmondeley, Lady Louisa Finch, Lady Napier, Lady Tite, Mrs. Annesley Gore, and others. Of the two large trees (kindly sent by Messrs. Veitch and Sons), one was placed in the "Jenny Lind" gallery, for the female patients; and the other in the "Sir Henry Foulis" gallery, for the male inmates. These were thickly hung with pretty ornaments and smaller gifts, among which the Christmas candles twinkled brightly; whilst presents of a useful and practical character covered long tables. The resident medical official (Dr. Hicks), the clinical assistants, and other officials who had helped with the preparations, also assisted in the distribution of the gifts by Miss Cameron. Thanks to a beautiful supply of evergreens for Christmas decorations, sent from the country by Mrs. Wingfield, Sir W. R. Brown, Sir Philip Rose, and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, the dining-halls and spacious corridors formed a pleasant picture; and the evening passed off most successfully.



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## AT THE GALWAY ASSIZES.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Galway, Dec. 17.

Perhaps for extreme unadulterated specimens of the uncultured and entirely original Irish peasantry to be found in a concentrated group one could not possibly hit upon a more fallow field of study than the ancient "City of the Tribes," otherwise Galway, during the time of assize. For there you can find the natives of the wild outlying districts all heaped together on their various missions of legal import, either as plaintiffs or defendants—mostly, I think, as defendants or witnesses. It was my peculiar privilege to visit Galway during the Assizes. I found on the very verge of the Midland Great Western Railway Station—the morning train of which company had borne me hither through a marvellous country of rich brown and green bog, which shook under the vibration of the cars like a jelly and gave a peculiar hushed motion to the journey not unlike a towed barge—a huge hotel built by the company for the prospective purposes of a line of steamers to America.



BARON DOWSE READING THREATENING LETTER.

The place at first looked bleak; but, under the immediate care of the manageress, Miss Hoyne, of whose hospitable talents I had read in the *Daily News*, I found life was quite possible. The journey to Galway from Dublin is slow and tedious—perhaps on account of its monotony—until it nears a finish; then the fresh, hard ozone of the Atlantic sings against the carriage window, and almost makes the jaded traveller volatile. There is an indescribable influence in this Galway air that is worth experiencing. The place itself is too quaint and unusual to deal with all at once; and as my object was to attend the Assizes, holden under the judgeship of Baron Dowse, I will leave other matter characteristic of Galway for another time. Of course, the excitement here was, as in other portions of the Green Isle, very intense; people talk of nought but the burning question, "What will happen? what will be done?" On my way to discover the whereabouts of the court-house, I met with a



"A SOUPER."

strange being, who loudly called upon me not to discard him because he was "an Alien," or, as he put it, an "Eelien in van fut." I was not at all inclined to discard him, if he had happened to be an Eelien all over, for I was thirsting for information not only as to the whereabouts of the court-house, but other matters of general interest. Looking down at this individual's "fut" (the left one), pretentiously thrust out, I found that, unlike the other, it was unshod. I soon learnt that the hapless possessor of it had been in years gone by almost deluded into the acceptance of the Protestant faith through a seductive offer of soup from a Mephistopheles in the guise of a missionary; but, fortunately for the sake of the rest of his person and his immortal attributes, he had withdrawn just when his "fut" was on the threshold. That foot is destined to walk through the world, or the small portion of it that its owner infests, in a state of naked penance for the rest of its earthly career. The "Souper," as this wild-looking individual is called, thought his condition quite worthy of my monetary attention—so did I, provided that he gave me an indication of where the court-house stood. This he did cheerfully, but did with deliberate falsehood, for I soon discovered that by walking in the direction he pointed out I was in the Claddagh, the far-famed fish-market of Galway. In order to avoid the clamorous attentions of the short-skirted dames who occupy this district, and who were mightily anxious that I should purchase large baskets of whiting, any one basket of which would have troubled me to lift, I, with much pretence of knowing my own business, wandered down to the water's edge and looked at the fishing-boats, with their strange build



AN IMPORTANT OFFICER OF THE CROWN.

and gear (of which more at another time): on the stern of each was the legend bearing the name of the craft. I was puzzled to see that four out of every six bore the title of "St. Patrick," printed backwards, exactly after the manner of my Sketch. My only solution of it is this, that, like Charles Dickens's strong memory of seeing the words "Coffee-room" reversed upon the panel of the room where he performed his meagre boyish meal and read the legend "MOOR EFFOC," so some local genius of the Claddagh, having studied the name of the patron saint from the wrong side of the church window, had instituted the strange legend that may be seen on two thirds of the fishing-craft in Galway Bay. I presently discovered that it was growing over late to pay any attention to the proceedings at the Assizes; so, repairing to my hotel, I determined to visit the scene of justice at half-past ten of the clock next morning, being the hour fixed by Baron Dowse for the daily sitting of the Court. A strange sight the entrance to the court presented. Armed constables stood about intermixed with a scattering of strange diffident civilians in quaint costumes, seeming in all about one third of the gathering. Just as I entered the court, a bleak building like a very poor white-washed lecture hall in a moribund college, the tipstaff cried out "silence," in which duty he was assisted by the Clerk of



A LEADING "COUNSELLOR."

the Crown, an elderly gentleman, who had laboriously trained his scanty stock of hair over one side of his head—the right side—the side from his position in court I observed the Judge would have to look upon him. No sooner had Baron Dowse entered the bench than in an off-hand querulous manner he announced that he had, before the business of the Court would be proceeded with, to draw to the jury's attention "a matter of some public importance." He then produced a letter, and, stating that he had received it that morning, and that, "as the time for delicacy had passed in such matters, he would read it in its entirety." He then, in a sharp, clipped north of Ireland dialect, proceeded to read aloud the foul language of a monstrous threat against his life, "even in the very Court." He then handed the document to County Inspector Cullen, and told the Court to proceed with its business. This is a story now old through newspaper reports, but may give interest to sketches made at the moment. Then the jury was sworn, and distinguished counsellors, all with a plentiful supply of Irish brogue and manner, commenced their pleadings and their invective. The Crown prosecutions were led by "The MacDermot," who, I find by the Irish Peerage list, is "The Prince of Coolavin." Unlike many Princes, he is an exceedingly shrewd cross-examiner, and made many an innocent-looking scoundrel as black as night before he parted with him. By The MacDermot's side sat Counsellor Jordan (everybody who wears a wig, saving the Judge, is a "Counsellor" in Ireland), and in stern opposition for the defence was the chiefest ornament of this Western people, the hope of "the City of the Tribes," Mr. O'Malley. Counsellor O'Malley is one of those fine old-fashioned Irish orators, whose style of invective and ornamental sentiment became almost obsolete in the last generation. The case I was most interested in was that of an



GROUP OF ARRAN ISLANDERS.

attempt at wreckage. A large steamer had gone ashore between rocks, upon which the natives of those parts (a wild portion of the county Galway) came down with reaping hooks in hands to welcome her. The coastguard, who had fortunately taken earlier possession, arrested one gentleman for having, with his particular reaping hook, cut one of the hawsers by which she was made safe to the rocks. The other gentlemen, who came up to swear to his innocence, all ignored the English tongue, and the aid of an interpreter was necessary. "Ask him if the prisoner had a hook," said the Counsel. Answer: "There were plenty of hooks in the crowd, but he had not one." "Why, ask him, had they their hooks with them at this time of year?" Answer: "It is the fashion in that part of the country to go down and meet a stranded vessel with hooks in their hands." Charming hospitality! I thought. I know not what became of the prisoner; but I do know that the learned Judge had his suspicions that the witnesses understood every word that was spoken in English; and I am inclined to agree with him. In the corridor of the court might be seen knots of the Arran Islanders in their strange costumes of white rough flannel and raw-hide mocassins, their bright blue socks and Tam-o'-Shanter caps—everything home spun and made, and with the inevitable Spanish stamp of feature of the Western Irish. They do not stand about, for the most part, but squat



STERN OF FISHING-BOAT.

silently and moodily for hours; and in the dusk of the corridor you will have to pick your way amongst them like so many sacks or dwarf bushes.

WALLIS MACKAY.

## THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

We continue from last week the publication of a series of illustrations, furnished by the Sketches of Mr. H. W. Klutschak, a Bohemian artist, who accompanied, during nearly a twelvemonth of 1879 and 1880, the overland sledge expedition fitted out by the New York Geographical Society, and commanded by Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, a cavalry officer of the United States Federal Army, from the northern shore of Hudson's Bay to Simpson's Strait, and thence to the north-western coast of King William's Land. This expedition was in search of any relics or documents of the fate of Sir John Franklin's party, the officers and crew of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror, lost in that region above thirty years ago.

A narrative of the American Franklin Search Expedition, with a Chart of its course, was printed in the Supplement to our last week's paper, accompanied by En-



A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE AND HIS INTERPRETER.

gravings from Mr. Klutschak's sketches of the "Noonday Rest of the Sledge Party under Divide Hill;" the discovery of the "Grave of Lieutenant John Irving, R.N., near Victory Point," and the Monument erected there by Lieutenant Schwatka; also, the scene in conversation with the Esquimaux Indians, who were delighted by showing them an English illustrated newspaper.

The subjects of Mr. Klutschak's sketches engraved for this week's publication are, the "Reindeer Camp in King William's Land;" a reindeer-hunt in kayaks, or Esquimaux canoes; the party crossing Simpson's Strait by a similar mode of conveyance; and views of Lake Daly, Starvation Cove, and the Salmon Creek. We derive some information from Mr. Klutschak's private diary, also placed by him at our disposal. The exploring party consisted of Lieutenant Schwatka, Mr. W. H. Gilder, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Klutschak, and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukee, volunteers; with Joe Eberling, of Croton, Connecticut, an experienced Arctic traveller, engaged as huntsman and Esquimaux interpreter. A number of the Esquimaux, of different tribes, with their teams of dogs for the sledges and their "kayaks" for crossing the rivers and straits, were induced to aid the expedition overland. The summer months of 1879 were employed in the journey northward, from Camp Daly, named after Chief Justice Daly of the United States, a place near Dépôt Island, Hudson's Bay, to the shores of Simpson's Strait. The crossing of the strait, on Sept. 17, by the aid of the Esquimaux



canoes, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Other Sketches represent the hunting of reindeer, and the salmon fishing, by which the party were enabled, with some assistance from their native followers, to obtain a sufficiency of food during the open season. As this drew to a close, the reindeer were to be seen in immense herds. On Sept. 23 a herd of fifty was encountered, and Tooloah, the Esquimaux hunter, killed seven with a Winchester repeating carbine in less than ten minutes. On that day the different members of the party killed no fewer than twenty-six reindeer. During some time the food consisted of reindeer tallow and meat, which was eaten, raw and frozen, for breakfast; the evening meal was generally made as warm as possible. Fuel was very difficult to obtain, and chiefly consisted of a species of moss. Reindeer tallow was used for a light, and a piece of fibrous moss served as a wick. The mean temperature for the month of September was 21.1 deg. F., and the lowest 5 deg. above zero. During October the mean temperature was 0 deg., and the lowest 38 deg. below zero; but, although the party wore only their woollen clothes and an overcoat, the cold was not very annoying. The temperature rose at noon to 22 deg. or 24 deg. above zero.

On Oct. 14 the ice was sufficiently strong for the reindeer to cross over to the mainland, and not a single one was seen after this. Joe, one of the Esquimaux, built an igloo, or snow hut, adjoining that occupied by the search party; but on Oct. 30 he wanted to get away, as the medicine man of the tribe was constantly advising the Esquimaux to kill some of the party. Some Esquimaux would, no doubt, be very glad to get possession of the guns and knives, but were afraid to attack the party. Lieutenant Schwatka decided that he would start from the camp and go through the inlet from Wilmot Bay. He would thus meet another tribe of natives who would give them a supply of fish sufficient to last until the party should again reach the reindeer country. On Nov. 12 Sherman Inlet was reached, where a very large camp of Esquimaux was encountered. The men were standing outside to receive the strangers. They welcomed the party, and during their stay provided for their comfort. Here a piece of wax candle was found with the natives. They met with an old woman, who had seen white men on Boothia Isthmus when she was a girl, and who had also been with the party who had found the boat and skeleton at Starvation Cove, near Richardson Point. The mean temperature for November was 23.3 deg. below zero, and the lowest noted was 49 deg. below zero. The highest at noon was little above zero. The salmon caught by the natives were remarkably large and fat. We present a view of Starvation Cove, with the monument erected there, by the American party, to commemorate the fate of the British explorers thirty-three years ago.

During the summer the natives had found near Starvation Cove the skeleton of a white man and two pieces of his clothes, which indicated that he was a sailor, not an officer. On the 20th Lieutenant Schwatka observed a meridian culmination of the moon in latitude 67 deg. 32 min. 42 sec. It was very difficult to make astronomical observations with a sextant in a temperature 70 deg. below freezing-point. The ice on the sextant glasses has to be removed by the warm finger, which in turn gets blistered, and it was a difficult matter to keep the glass in working order, as every substance had frozen. Sometimes the igloos or snow huts separated, and the breath of the occupants could be seen oozing at a distance of miles. The highest temperature in December was 26 deg. below zero, and the lowest 69 deg. below zero, or 100 deg. below freezing point. This was at noon on Dec. 28.

The party now began to be assailed by wolves, and Esquimaux ingenuity was called into requisition to deal with the beasts. Equeesik, one of these people, made a trap in the following manner:—He set two keenly-sharpened knife-blades covered with blood in the snow. These the wolves licked, at the same time slitting their tongues. The cold kept them from feeling the wounds at the time, and their own warm blood tempted them to continue till their tongues were scarified in such a manner that death was inevitable. The Esquimaux also got a strip of whalebone and rolled it up in meat, which was held together by the frost until it was swallowed by the wolf, when the meat thawed, and the whalebone, opening out, caused a most agonising death.

On the western shore of King William's Land, where the Erebus and Terror were abandoned in 1847, these American explorers found some interesting relics of Sir John Franklin's party. They came upon the camp of Captain Crozier, and in a grave found a skull and some other bones; also a handkerchief and a silver medal, two-and-a-half inches in diameter, with a bas-relief portrait of George IV., surrounded with the words "Georgius IV., D.G. Britanniarum Rex, 1820," on the obverse, and on the reverse, "Second Mathematical prize, Royal Naval College," inclosing the words "Awarded to John Irving, Midsummer, 1830." This identified the remains as those of Lieutenant Irving, the third officer of the Terror; and Lieutenant Schwatka brought them to New York, and entered into correspondence with the Admiralty with reference to their transmission to this country. In answer to a communication from the Admiralty, the Anchor Line Company asked to be allowed the privilege of bringing over the remains to this country. The offer was accepted, and the box containing them was handed to the Captain of the Circassia, which brought them to Glasgow. They were consigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Irving, a brother of the deceased, at present residing in England. It was arranged to inter the remains in Edinburgh, the native city of Lieutenant Irving. The funeral ceremony was to take place, with naval honours, yesterday (Friday), in the Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh.

The anchor and chain belonging to the ill-fated Terror, which were recently found near the Nore light-ship by a party of Leigh fishermen, have just been brought to Sheerness Dockyard. The Terror is supposed to have slipped her anchor at the Nore when she started, in company with the Erebus, upon the Arctic Expedition in which Sir John Franklin perished. The anchor is to be preserved as a relic of the unfortunate ship.

We shall give some more of Mr. Klutschak's Sketches of the American Franklin Search Expedition next week.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### GENERAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

Professor James Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., the Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, gave the first of a course of six lectures on atoms on Tuesday, Dec. 28. Before proceeding to the consideration of the unseen tiny particles, termed atoms, of which all bodies are composed, the Professor explained and illustrated the general properties of matter which are manifest to our senses, such as volume, weight, mobility, and chemical action. He showed that air and other gases have weight, and differ from each other in this respect; that two special gases may combine to form a solid; that lead reduced to a very fine powder ignites by contact with the air; and that by bringing into contact a bar of sulphur and a bar of white-hot iron, so great a heat is produced that the iron melts more rapidly than the sulphur. An entirely new substance (sulphate of iron) is thus formed, which does not retain the magnetic power of iron. This increase of heat is due to chemical action. The properties of the pendulum were then illustrated. Referring to a three-seconds' pendulum suspended from the roof, the Professor stated that the motions are equal in time, and that the time of an oscillation is independent of the weight of the suspended body, and that it varies with the length of the string and with the force of gravity at different parts of the earth's surface. He next showed and explained the experiments of Foucault, who, in 1851, proved the rotation of the earth by the variations of the angle between the plane of oscillation of a pendulum and the plane of the meridian. The varied graphic curves and figures formed by combined pendulums vibrating in different directions were then exhibited; and similar luminous figures were produced by vibrating tuning-forks to which very small mirrors were attached. The vibratory movements of the forks were identical with those of the pendulums, the amplitude being smaller.

### THE LAWS OF MOTION.

Professor Dewar, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, Dec. 30, resumed his illustrations of the laws of motion, common alike to the greatest masses and the minutest atoms. After exhibiting the various kinds of movements always going on, produced by torsion, pressure, electricity, and magnetism, the Professor commented on the great law of gravitation or attraction, which is the statement of the way in which all bodies tend to approach each other, and especially to the centre of the earth, to which all bodies fall with the same degree of velocity. Atwood's ingenious machine, in which the intensity of this force of gravity can be diminished and the atmospheric resistance made imperceptible, was exhibited as a means of accurately determining the relative velocity of falling bodies in a given time. The Professor next proceeded to exhibit and explain more complicated motions, produced by different forces, beginning with rotation, especially illustrating and explaining those due to the centrifugal force, which always attends all matter moved round a centre, shown in the tendency of the rotating body to recede from the centre of revolution. This was well illustrated by means of the whirling-table and other apparatus, including a top invented by Professor Clerk Maxwell. When a soap film was rotated, the central part became thinner and gorgeous colours appeared. The action of this force upon liquids was also shown in a beautiful manner. Reference was also made to the operation of this force in the movement of small bodies round larger ones—such as that of a stone in a sling. The manifestation of this force in doing work, such as lifting and driving, was also exemplified in a singularly interesting manner.

### CORRELATION OF FORCES.

Professor Dewar began his third lecture on Saturday last, the 1st inst., by showing the effect of flashes of intermittent light upon rotating disks, in revealing figures otherwise invisible. He stated that all bodies are in a state of constant vibration; that such motion is universal, there being no rest in nature. When moving bodies are suddenly stopped they become hot, which is really due to the invisible movement of the minute particles of which they are composed. All heat is really "a mode of motion." After explaining the principle of the ordinary thermometer, and the construction of the exceedingly delicate thermoscope, the movements of which were rendered visible by the electric light reflected by a small mirror attached to the magnetic needle of a galvanometer, the Professor showed the effects of a very slight rise in temperature, such as that produced by one blow of a hammer upon an anvil. An example of the way in which heat is transformed into work and sound was shown by placing a piece of hot iron upon a mass of cold lead. The rocking of the iron thereby induced became so rapid as to produce a musical note. The enormous expansive force of heat was also illustrated. This was followed by examples of the effects of pressure upon gases, liquids, and solids, by which the forms of bodies are sometimes changed, their density being increased. Melted paraffin became solid by pressure. Ice, which is liquefied by pressure, is a remarkable exception. The effect upon glass under a pressure of about a ton to the square inch was well shown. Besides many other experiments, it was shown, by mixtures of water with ether, sugar, and carbonate of soda, that the volume of the mixture is sometimes less than that of the sum of their components, due to the greater cohesion of the atoms.

### THE PHYSICAL FORCES.

Professor Dewar began his fourth lecture, given on Tuesday last, the 4th inst., with illustrations of the changes in the condition of matter produced by heat; from the solid to the liquid and gaseous states. Water transformed into steam increases about 1700 times its bulk. That all bodies do not expand when heated was proved by the contraction of an indiarubber ball containing water. A small fountain, produced by a minute hole pierced in it, was kept in action by slightly warming the ball. The effect of pressure upon the boiling point was demonstrated. When the pressure of the atmosphere (15 lb. to the square inch) is much reduced water boils at a temperature considerably below 212 deg. Fahr. (100 centigrades), and when the pressure is increased a higher temperature is proportionally required. The absorption of heat by evaporation was also illustrated. After explaining how gases by great pressure and intense cold may be converted into liquids, the Professor exhibited carbonic acid gas in the form of snow. This, by means of a hydraulic press, he transformed into a block of transparent ice, which gave off the gas rapidly from its surface; actually boiling at a temperature of about 100 deg. below the freezing-point of water. After commenting on the enormous amount of work silently done by the invisible molecules, perpetually in motion, the Professor exhibited on the screen the lifelike formation of crystals in a saline solution. The enormous power of cohesion possessed by the molecules of bodies was also well shown, especially by the extremely smooth surfaces of Whitworth's planes, which, when in contact, will sustain an enormous weight.

The season will begin on Friday evening, the 21st inst., when Mr. Warren De La Rue, the Hon. Secretary, will give a discourse on the Phenomena of the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver cells. The courses of lectures are postponed for a week.

## THE MAGAZINES.

### SECOND NOTICE.

The sober sense of a good average number of *Fraser* is lit up by a contribution of real genius, "Vernon Lee's" tale of "A Culture Ghost." Considered merely as a story of the supernatural it ranks among the best specimens of its class, but its peculiar charm consists in the exquisite setting of the incidents, the thoroughly Italian atmosphere in which it is steeped, the vivid landscape pictures and profound glimpses of the Lombard peasant's life; above all the intense feeling for music, only possible to a consummate judge of the art. Taken altogether, the blended effect of these elements is nearly that of the best of Hoffmann's "Fantasies," but with nothing strained or repulsive. Great attention will also be accorded to "O. K.'s" panegyric on the Emperor Alexander's reforms, which, however, will hardly promote the object which the writer evidently has at heart. The more clearly the internal state of Russia is shown to have called for such sweeping measures, the more reckless and unjustifiable seems the policy of foreign aggrandisement which, by destroying financial credit, threatens to bring all the Emperor's well-meant schemes to nothing. Mr. Brodrick's "Last Chapter of Irish History" is a still more important paper, and indeed the most valuable contribution to the subject we have seen, alike in its clear statement of the points at issue and its dignified warning against attempting to purchase a temporary settlement by deliberate injustice. Miss Carrington's essay on "Folk Lullabies" contains some charming translations.

The *Contemporary Review* has two articles of special mark. In one, Professor Jevons brings forward the claim of Richard Cantillon to be regarded as the real father of modern political economy. Cantillon, probably Irish by birth, was a merchant both in London and in Paris about the time of the South Sea Company. His posthumous "Essai sur la Nature du Commerce," originally composed in English, seems to have anticipated both Hume and Adam Smith in some of their main propositions. The other article is a very beautiful essay, by Miss Julia Wedgwood, on the "unconscious Christianity" of Plutarch, dwelling on the great moral elevation which, independently of Christian influence, was in Plutarch's time transforming the ethical ideals of the ancient world. "Taxation in the United States" points out the strong and weak points of American finance; and "The Jews in Germany" alleges such paltry excuses as it is possible to find for the late disgraceful outbreaks of an intolerance which is only the more odious for being, as the authoress truly asserts, in no respect prompted by religious bigotry. "Latin Christian Inscriptions," by the Rev. G. T. Stokes, abounds with interesting facts and inferences deduced from the study of these valuable documents.

Mr. Hyndman's "Dawn of a Revolutionary Epoch," in the *Nineteenth Century*, sounds alarming, but, in fact, contains hardly anything upon the present critical times unfamiliar to those who have reflected upon them. Of three papers on the Irish question the most important is that by Mr. Seebohm, who warns us against intensifying present difficulties after a short respite "by making artificial and uneconomical provision for the Irish where they ought not to be." In a very able and temperate paper, Sir Bartle Frere vindicates the policy of the Cape Government in attempting to disarm the Basutos, and expresses great confidence in the good feeling of the colonists towards the natives generally. Lord Dunraven's "Glimpse at Newfoundland," Captain Elsdale's "Day in a War Balloon," and Mr. Payn's "Penny Fiction" are very readable articles. Mr. Justice Stephen protests against the abolition of dignified judicial posts, on the ground of its tendency to exclude first-rate men from the Bench, and Professor Monier Williams contributes an interesting account of the Zoroastrian religion, the sublimity of whose essential principles contrasts singularly with the childishness of the ceremonial prescriptions of which its sacred books chiefly consist.

The *Fortnightly* is not very attractive, Mr. Herbert Spencer's essay on "Political Integration," though weighty, being decidedly hard reading, Sir George Campbell's remarks on "Land Legislation for Ireland" superficial, and Lord Houghton's notes on "Endymion" disappointing. Mr. Pattison's review of Mr. Christie's biography of Etienne Dolet is little more than an abstract of that excellent book. Dr. Pole's paper on aerial navigation is, at all events, a token that the subject is not considered by competent judges entirely outside the limits of the practical. "Geist's Grave," by Matthew Arnold, does not proclaim the entire extinction of German *Geist*, as evinced by the anti-semitic movement, but is a graceful, half serious, half playful copy of verses in commemoration of a German terrier.

The contribution to *Scribner* most likely to attract attention here is a paper on the London theatres, illustrated with flattering portraits of the leading London actors and actresses, and criticisms not always equally complimentary. The portrait of Mr. Irving as Vanderdecken is especially striking. "Recollections of American Society" are pleasing reminiscences of life half a century back. Mr. Gossé contributes a graceful poem, "The Charcoal Burner." The principal illustrated articles are the new instalment of Mr. Schuyler's Peter the Great; the very *chic* sketches of contemporary Parisian art; and the excellent memoir of the French painter, Millet. Millet's remarks on the right way of translating Theocritus are well worth attention. In one of his letters he is made to speak of "people who roll logs more persistently than I do." We should like to know how this sentence ran in the original.

Besides the long list of serial works published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, mentioned in our last publication, they announce a new issue of the Illustrated Book of Pigeons, by Robert Fulton, arranged and edited by Lewis Wright, and illustrated with coloured plates drawn from life by J. W. Ludlow, and numerous engravings on wood. It is to be completed in twenty-five shilling monthly parts; and, judging from the first number, now before us, it bids fair to be a most interesting work. The second parts of Old and New Edinburgh and Cassell's Cookery, published by this firm, are also issued this month.

On Monday afternoon the first of the year's lectures at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, was given by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.C.S.E., before a large audience. The theatre was crowded to excess. Dr. Wilson took as his subject the Past and Present of Cuttle Fishes.

The Institution of Civil Engineers, which was established for the promotion of mechanical science, has entered upon its sixty-fourth year. It now numbers 3839 of all classes, distributed thus—Members 1231, associate members 1335, associates 569, honorary members 18, and students 686.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, when a paper was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he considered the Early Destinies of Man-kind as viewed by Science, Philosophy, and Religion. It was announced that the Institute's members now number nearly 900, and that upwards of a hundred—of whom one half are residents in India and the Colonies—joined last year.

The new Act for issuing postal money orders is in operation. The amounts for which postal orders are to be issued are as follows:—1s., 1s. 6d., at a commission of one half-penny each; 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., at a commission of one penny each; and 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s., at a commission of twopence. A part of the machinery necessary for the transaction of money-order business which will be dispensed with in the case of postal orders is the application form. In fact, the sale of postal orders will greatly resemble that of postage stamps, for they will require no writing on the part of the issuing postmaster beyond his signature; and, moreover, they will be purchasable in books, to be used at convenience, so that, as Mr. Chetwynd remarked, "the purchaser will practically open an account at a Government bank, and the cheque-book issued to him will enable him to draw upon any of the 5000 (this number has since been increased to over 6000) banks to the extent of the amount deposited by him, but to no larger amount."



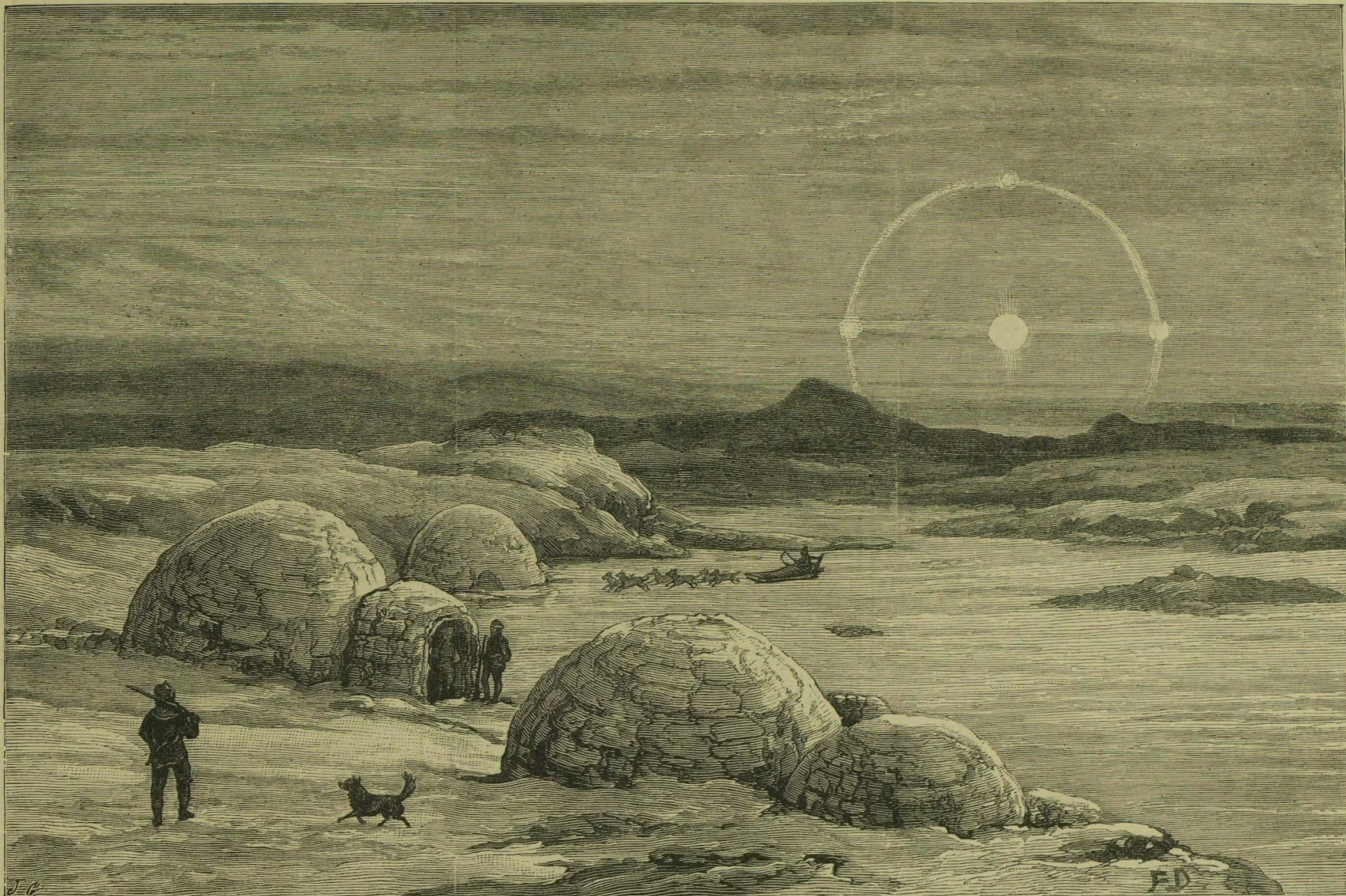


THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: CROSSING SIMPSON'S STRAIT IN KAYAKS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



LAKE DALY.



ON THE SALMON CREEK.



## OBITUARY.

SIR R. BARRY.

Sir Redmond Barry, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria, whose death is just announced, was born in 1813, the third son of Major-General Henry Greene Barry, of Ballyclough, in the county of Cork, by Phoebe, his wife, daughter of John Armstrong Drought, Esq., of Lettybrook, King's County. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1838. In 1851 he became Solicitor-General of Victoria, and was appointed in 1852 Judge of the Supreme Court. He was also Chancellor of Melbourne University from 1853, and took at all times a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony. Sir Redmond was created a Knight Bachelor in 1860, and a K.C.M.G. in 1877.

MR. UPTON-COTTRELL-DORMER.

Mr. Clement Upton-Cottrell-Dormer, of Rousham Hall, Oxford, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 29th ult. He was born Sept. 20, 1827, the only son of Mr. Charles Cottrell-Dormer, of Rousham, by Frances Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Strickland, of Cokethorpe Park, Oxon, and of Flamborough, Yorkshire. He married, in 1858, Florence Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Upton, of Ingmire Hall, Westmorland, and leaves issue. Mr. Cottrell-Dormer succeeded his father in 1874, and, by Royal license, he and his wife assumed, in 1876, the additional surname of Upton on Mrs. Cottrell-Dormer succeeding her sister, Miss Eliza Frances Upton, of Ingmire Hall. The family of Cottrell, of which the deceased gentleman was the male representative, derives its descent from Sir Clement Cottrell, for twenty years Groom Porter to King James I. The head of each generation from his time down to the death of Sir Clement Cottrell-Dormer, the grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record, was Master of the Ceremonies at the Court of St. James's, and each received the honour of knighthood.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Thompson Russell, J.P., at Shelbourne, Limerick, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty.

Colonel John Francis Vaughan, of Court Field, in the county of Hereford, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th ult.

The Hon. R. Hamilton Westmore, Lieutenant 9th Lancers, brother of the present Lord Rossmore, aged twenty-six.

Elizabeth, wife of Captain Fleming and widow of Sir George Buckley-Matthew, K.C.M.G., C.B., at Brighton, on the 25th ult. She was originally Miss Gerard, of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Jobson, for forty-six years a minister of the Wesleyan denomination, and President of the Conference eleven years ago, on the 3rd inst., from an attack of paralysis, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Miss Macleod, at Manners-road, Hampstead, in her 101st year. She had been residing latterly with her nephew and niece, Major-General and Mrs. Douglas-Hamilton, celebrated her hundredth birthday on New-Year's eve, having been born Dec. 31, 1780. She survived that anniversary only two days.

The Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, elder sister of the Duchess of Cambridge, recently, at Neustrelitz. She was daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and was born Jan. 21, 1796, and married, Aug. 12, 1817, George, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, by whom she leaves surviving issue two sons—namely, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Hon. Charles Bushe Plunket, second son of John, third Lord Plunket, by his wife, Charlotte, third daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe (Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland), Chief Magistrate of Police at Hong-Kong, on the 21st ult., on board ship, while on his way home on sick leave. The deceased gentleman, who was in his fifty-first year, married, Oct. 18, 1860, Emmeline, daughter of Mr. Robert Murrell, by whom he leaves a family.

Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a native of Glasgow, where he was educated and long resided. He removed to London after the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland had deprived him of the fortune bequeathed to him by his father, and was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but was obliged to resign in 1857 owing to a severe attack of paralysis. In 1865 he succeeded Dr. Hofmann as non-resident assayer to the Royal Mint, but the office was abolished in 1870.

Major Edward Rodney Cecil Pechell, at Toronto, Canada, on Nov. 12, 1880. He was the fourth son of the late Captain S. G. Pechell, R.N., and brother of Sir G. S. Brooke-Pechell, Bart., of Alton, Hants. Major Pechell was in his forty-third year. He joined the Royal Canadian Rifles as Ensign in May, 1858, exchanged to the Military Train in 1863, and served until the reduction in June, 1870. Two years later he was brought into the second battalion 22nd Regiment. On that regiment going abroad, he exchanged to the 106th Light Infantry. He was Adjutant of the 1st Durham Militia for over three years, when he retired on a pension last May. Major Pechell married, in 1859, Alice Alleyne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Rothwell, and leaves two daughters.

The Rev. William Atkinson-Clark, of Belford Hall, Northumberland, hon. Canon of Durham, on the 30th ult., at his country residence. He was fourth son of Mr. George Atkinson, of Morland Hall, Westmorland. He married, in 1833, Jane Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Clark, of Belford Hall, and assumed the additional surname of Clark under the will of his brother-in-law in 1870. He was born in 1808, the eldest son of Mr. William Vaughan, J.P. and D.L., of Court Field, by Teresa, his first wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset. Colonel Vaughan was twice married, first, in 1830, to Eliza Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Rolls, of The Hendre; and, secondly, in 1860, his cousin, Mary Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Weld, of Lulworth Castle; and, by his first wife, leaves a numerous family, of which the eldest son is Dr. Herbert Alfred Vaughan, Bishop of Salford. The Vaughans of Court Field, a very ancient Roman Catholic family, descend from William ap Jenkin Herbert, Lord of Gwarandee.

Mr. John Thomas Towson, well known for his works on navigation, at Liverpool, on the 3rd inst., from the effects of an accident. In 1857 his labours in the science of navigation were acknowledged by the presentation to him by the ship-owners, principally of Liverpool, of a dock bond of the value of £1000, and an additional gratuity of more than £100. In 1850 Mr. Towson was appointed Scientific Examiner of Masters and Mates for the Port of Liverpool—a post from which he retired in 1873, still holding that of Chief Examiner in Compasses. In 1863 he was instructed by the Board of Trade to prepare a manual on the deviation of the compass, which was subsequently published at the expense of the board. In 1864 Dr. Woolley adopted this work as a text-book for the examinations conducted in the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington; and in 1870 Mr. Towson prepared a syllabus, which the Board of Trade adopted, for the examinations of masters and mates in compass deviation.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A C (Ronen).—If you are accustomed to the French notation you should have no difficulty in following ours, the only difference between them consisting in the names of the pieces. We use King for *Roi*, Queen for *Reine*, Bishop for *Evêque*, Knight for *Chevalier*, Rook for *Tour*, and Pawn for *Pion*. In both notations the squares are numbered according to their relative positions to the White pieces and the Black.

GAMES AND PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from F F (Nottingham), F F B (Plymouth), S A H (Redhill), and Rev A B Skipworth.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1916 received from William Pocock (Cape Town); of No. 1918 from Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.) and W B O (New York); of No. 1919 from A Chapman and W B O (New York); of No. 1920 from W T R and T F Emsworth; of Count Pongracz's Problem from Va (U.S.); and of the Canadian Prize Problem from R H Brooks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1921 received from W T (Swansea), H de Groot, Emile Frau, and J Perez Ventoso.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1922 received from Emile Frau, C Edmundson, J A (Dublin), H de Groot, James Putney, W M Curtis, Shadforth, and M H Moorhouse.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1923 received from H B, D A (Dublin), R H Brooks, W F R (Swansea), East Marten, Norman Rumbelow, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L Falcon, C Oswald, L Sharswood, R Gray, M O'Halloran, Nerina, T Greenbank, Ben Nevis, C S Cox, S Farrant, E Elsbury, B L Dyke, H Blacklock, D W Kell, An Old Hand, R Ingersoll, Jupiter Junior, R Jessop, A Kentish Man, Lulu, G Fosbrooke, C Darragh, F R Jeffrey, C E W Warren, G L Mayne, One of Them, N Cator, James Dobson, M H Moorhouse, E Louden, James Putney, Shadforth, Portobello, J Perez Ventoso, E Sharswood, and W M Curtis.

NOTE.—Several answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

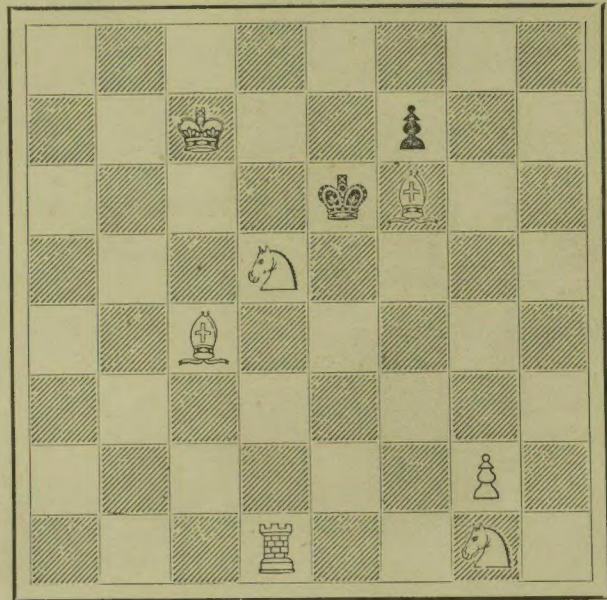
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS NOS. 1921 AND 1922.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 3rd.	K to B 5th	1. Kt takes K P	B takes Kt
2. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	P takes Q	2. R to K 8th (ch)	K takes R, or
3. R to Q Bsq. Mate.		3. R takes P, or	K to B 3rd

The variations are obvious. } Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1925.  
By C. E. TUCKETT (Clifton).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The causes which have led to the decadence of this once useful and flourishing association are tersely and accurately stated in the following letter received from the Rev. Mr. Skipworth. No one has a better title to be heard on the subject of its fall than its founder, and no one is better qualified to advise what steps should be taken to effect its regeneration than its most successful manager. Mr. Skipworth needs, therefore, no excuse for the length of his letter. The existence of a Society which has for its motive the promotion of a wholesome, because disinterested, pursuit of chess depends now upon the amateurs of Great Britain and Ireland, and we hope that within the next few weeks they may prove worthy of themselves and the occasion:—

To the Editor of the "Illustrated London News."

Dear Sir,—I hope it is not a fact that the C.C.A., which has had so many successful and pleasant meetings, has done its work and must give way. or that it is aged and infirm and must shortly die a natural death. Present appearances are not, I confess, too favourable. The meetings held latterly, though pecuniarily successful, have not been well attended. The competitors in the classes have been far too few, though the play itself has in no way deteriorated; on the contrary, I believe it has been of a much higher tone. What, then, has been the cause of the falling off in numbers? There are, I think, two main reasons:—(1) Provincial amateurs have now found their level, and have got sorted into their places, and many of them do not like to come to the meetings of the society year after year only to be told continually by the score-sheet that they are just below prize standard; and (2) many chessplayers cannot afford, and others do not care to afford, expensive hotel charges for a week. There are not a few who are precluded by business or professional engagements, and some who never will risk the loss of local reputation (who prefer not to be sort d); but we can never calculate upon the support of these, at all events as far as any attendance is concerned. I would venture, however, now to suggest a remedy for the unsatisfactory state of things in connection with the society. In the case of (1), I think we have got a little spoiled by the good prizes which have been invariably offered. We have gone to the meeting with the one idea of playing to win a prize—self has been too much alone in the foreground (a state of things frequently remarked upon by casual visitors), and no wonder, because the society has gone on in the old grooves in which it started. It has not grown in usefulness as it has grown in years. I would propose a programme which would not necessarily bring men into such scrutinising contact. I would give scope for more promiscuous play; nay, I would make it an honourable part for a man, if he wished so to do, to spend the greater part of the chess week in such encounters as would benefit and interest the players of the town or club where the society's meeting was being held, enjoyable chess for the man himself; for, speaking personally, the two pleasantest and most successful meetings I ever attended were meetings where no prizes whatever were offered. The programmes at Grantham and Boston were intended to favour promiscuous play; but real success in this direction could scarcely be expected until the idea had been thoroughly ventilated. When towns receive us liberally and hospitably, as Boston in particular did about a year ago, we ought to try and render good service, at all events in a chess point of view, in return for the reception accorded us. The society is not now invited to the strong centres of English chessplaying as it was in its earlier years, and I think for this simple reason, that it meets and carries away very much of the money subscribed without giving its *quid pro quo*. I should like to see the society's meetings thrown open to all British amateurs, and should like, at all events, the strongest of them to place themselves at the disposal of the committee for the time being, following the example of our friend Macdonnell at Boston, who, when asked to play Mr. Y. or Mr. Z., or to take part in this tournament or that, said, "Do just as you like with me, I'm ready for anything!" If my proposal is not too Utopian in its nature, I believe the old society will come out more vigorous than ever; and I fancy as a remedy for (2), hospitality would be freely offered when heavy subscriptions were not demanded to guarantee a specific prize-list. I certainly would do away with slight match-playing and prizes (special prizes would always be thankfully received by the society), but I should prefer to see promiscuous play and handicap classing occupy the more prominent places. More than once the members of the club in the town where the society has met were conspicuous by their absence from the class-lists, and, in a great measure, from the rooms. The reason was evident; and I don't think, under a revision of our scheme, that the same thing would readily occur. Our chess meetings, moreover, should be acceptable not for chess only, seeing that among our chess amateurs are many talented and highly-cultivated men.

I should be extremely glad to have any suggestions (by letter) from amateurs interested in the matter. I should also be glad if any town would offer the society a meeting, say, the latter part of next February, when our new proposals could be tested. Without detriment to others, would (may I ask) the scheme commend itself, in the first instance, to the members of the Oxford or Cambridge Club (many members of the society being Oxford or Cambridge men), so that they would take up the matter, and residents in the town join them in their invitation to the society—a meeting out of term-time would not be attractive.

I am afraid, Sir, I have transgressed very much on your valuable space, but the subject, as far as chess is concerned, is a very important one, and I crave your indulgence, and remain yours, very faithfully,  
Telford Rectory, Horncastle, Dec. 21, 1880. A. B. SKIPWORTH.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 3, 1869) with a codicil (dated Jan. 27, 1876) of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Viscountess Gort, late of No. 1, Portman-square, and of East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, who died on Oct. 11 last, has been proved by Herbert Henry Walford and the Right Hon. Standish Prendergast Vereker, Viscount Gort, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her diamonds and lace to the Right Hon. Caroline Harriet Vereker, Viscountess Gort; £12,000 to her stepson, the Hon. John Prendergast Vereker; £10,000 to her stepson the Hon. Henry Prendergast Vereker; £1000 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of East Cowes to found a coal, food, and clothing fund for the poor of the said parish, distributable at Christmas; and legacies and annuities to her godchild, servants, and others. The residue of her real and personal property she leaves to her stepson Viscount Gort.

The will (dated June 19, 1871) with a codicil (dated Feb. 12, 1879) of Mr. Robert Oldrey, late of Harpole Hall, Haypole, Northamptonshire, who died on Nov. 23 last at West Brighton, was proved on the 11th ult. by John Coles, Edmund Paige Oldrey, the brother, and Walter Tidboald Coles, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. After giving a few legacies, and bequests, amounting to £5500, in favour of each of his daughters, the testator gives the residue of his property, real and personal, to his sons.

The will (dated March 30, 1870) of Mr. William James Holt, late of Gorphwysfa, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by the Rev. Edward Denies Burrows, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches, the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, the Gloucester Infirmary, the National Life-Boat Institution, for building, equipping, and furnishing a life-boat to be placed on some station in the Bristol Channel, and to the Dean of Gloucester, towards the fund for repairing and restoring the Cathedral Church of that city; and numerous legacies to relatives and others. His estate of Gorphwysfa and all the residue of his property he leaves upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his sister Mrs. Elizabeth Atcherley Symes.

The will (dated Sept. 30, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 15, 1878) of Mr. John Frederick Stanford, J.P., D.L., F.R.S., barrister-at-law, late of No. 5, North Bank, Regent's Park, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 17th ult. by William Henry Kerr, Giuseppe Li Calsi, and William Vance, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £25,000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to build a new wing to bear the name and as a permanent memorial in honour of his late mother, Mrs. Mary Stanford; £5000 to the National Life-Boat Institution, for the purpose of placing and maintaining a life-boat or steam-tug on the coast, to be named after his mother, and as a permanent memorial in honour of her; £5000 Consols to the Chancellor and Masters of the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of completing and publishing his Etymological Dictionary of Foreign Phrases and Words; the portrait of a gentleman, a cotemporary of Shakespeare, by Cornelius Jansen, to the National Gallery; his manuscript papers and notes relating to Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," to Mr. Wheatley, with £100 for the purpose of his completing and publishing same; and some other bequests. The residue of his property he leaves to Colonel Kerr. The testator, in appointing Mr. Vance one of his executors, says that he is "a diamond in the rough," and that he believes his other executors are all good men, otherwise he should not have appointed them. The deceased represented for some few years the borough of Reading in Parliament.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1874) with a codicil (dated July 26, 1879) of Mr. William Edward Swaine, formerly of Leeds, but late of Braboeuf Manor, Guildford, who died on Nov. 13 last, at Ilkley, Yorkshire, was proved on the 7th ult. by Henry Paget Swaine and John Rowland Swaine, the sons, and John William Mellor, Q.C., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Swaine, his furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages; to each of his said sons, £3500; to each of his five daughters, Mary Eliza, Frances Gertrude, Edith Caroline, Lucy Beatrice, and Alice Muriel, £3000; legacies to his executors; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1863) with two codicils (dated Feb. 27 and Nov. 20, 1878) of Mr. Basil Sparrow, J.P., D.L., late of Gosfield-Place, Essex, who died on Sept. 21 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Julia Sparrow, the widow, and the Rev. Basil James Harold Sparrow, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, his leasehold interest in Gosfield-Place, and all his household furniture and effects and farming stock; and there are annuities to his children. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life and then for his children. The testator gives certain shares in the banking firm of Messrs. Sparrow, Tuffnell, and Co., of Chelmsford, of which he was the head, to his son Herbert Edward, if they will admit him as a partner, and he is then to take no other interest under the will.

The will (dated June 9, 1873) of Mr. John Henry Browne, late of Hethersett, Norfolk, who died on Oct. 18 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Robert Blakemore Perkin and Frederick Fairlie Elderton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Gertrude Browne, £200, a residence and furniture for life, and he makes up her income to £500 per annum; to his son, Henry Edward John Browne, on attaining twenty-six, the Hethersett estate; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1873) of Mrs. Elizabeth Allan, late of No. 27, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, who died on Oct. 26 last, has been proved by the Rev. John Gott and James Macbraire, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix leaves all her real and personal estate upon trust for her sister, Mrs. Harriet Gott, for life; at her death there are considerable legacies to her other sisters, nephews, nieces, and godchildren; and the ultimate residue is given to her nephew, the Rev. John Gott.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1876) of Mr. John David Bell, late of No. 45, Chowringhee, Calcutta, barrister-at-law, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Mrs. Christina Lucy Bell, the widow, the executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator gives his property to his children, subject to a life interest to his wife.

The will (dated March 5, 1879) of Mrs. Rosamond Croker, the widow of the late Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, late of Kensington Palace, who died on Nov. 7 last, has been proved by the Rev. G. S. Barrow, and Follett Pennell, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.



THE RISING IN THE TRANSVAAL.  
TO  
OFFICERS,  
NON-COMMISSIONED and OTHERS,  
VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT  
CLIMATES.

From the "European Mail" of Nov. 5, 1880.

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"With the temperature upwards of 100 deg. in the shade, and the system consequently unstrung through fatiguing occupation, exercise, or study, a saline of the character like that prepared by Mr. Eno is a boon the value of which is scarcely to be estimated by those who have never lived under similar climatic conditions. In cases where the liability to attack from jungle, marsh, and yellow fever exists to an alarming degree, the daily use of the FRUIT SALT will be found a thoroughly effective preventive.

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"In cases of irritability of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, sea-sickness, rheumatism, gout, and many other of the ills which human flesh is heir to, ENO'S FRUIT SALT not only claims, but has been proved again and again to possess remedial properties of a marvellously high order, and no household that wisely consults the comfort and safety of its members—whether located under the sun of England or India, or Southern Africa, the West Indies, or Australasia—will neglect to provide itself with a safeguard to health at once so pure, simple, and effective as the preparation which has caused the patentee's name to be a household word from one end of the earth to the other."

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"MARAVILLA" COCOA ESSENCE.

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JAY'S SALE, MONDAY, 10th instant.

JAY'S SALE.—Particulars of all  
Reductions, numbered, will be found in  
"THE SPECIAL CATALOGUE,"  
which Messrs. Jay will have much pleasure in forwarding post-  
free on application.

JAY'S SALE of MANTLES, MONDAY,  
10th.

JAY'S SALE of FRENCH MODEL  
COSTUMES, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of SATIN COSTUMES,  
MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of COSTUMES for  
MOURNING, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of BLACK SATINS and  
SILKS, MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of WINTER COSTUMES,  
MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of HOSIERY,  
MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of ARTICLES DE  
FANTAISIE, MONDAY, 10th.

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JAY'S SALE of HOSIERY,  
MONDAY, 10th.

JAY'S SALE of ARTICLES DE  
FANTAISIE, MONDAY, 10th.

MOURNING.

During this Sale Mourning Goods can only be spared on  
Approval.  
This Sale will not in any way affect the execution of Mourning  
Orders, a special staff being retained for that purpose.

MESSRS. JAY'S experienced ASSISTANTS

Travel to any part of the kingdom,  
Free of Expense to Purchasers.  
They take with them dresses and millinery, besides  
Patterns of Materials,  
all marked in plain figures,  
and at the same price as if purchased at the  
Warehouse in Regent-street.

Funerals at stated charges conducted in London or country.  
JAY'S.  
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
REGENT-STREET, W.

REGENT HOUSE, Regent-street.

SPECIAL SALE, JANUARY, 1881.—J. ALLISON and CO.  
respectfully invite an inspection of a large and well-assorted  
STOCK of useful ARTICLES and FANCY GOODS, at greatly RE-  
DUCED PRICES, at their SPECIAL SALE. In addition to their  
Surplus Stock is included some recent purchases of 24-inch Black  
and Coloured Gros Grains, at 4s. 3d., 4s. 1d., and 5s. 1d.; some  
extra rich at 6s. 11d., worth 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; rich Black Lyons  
Velvets, at 8s. 11d., worth 14s. 6d.; Black Broche Velvets, at  
4s. 11d.; and Fancy Brocade Velvets, to which early attention  
is directed; Costumes, Dress Materials, Ribbons, Lace, Hose,  
Gloves, Fancy Articles, and a very cheap lot of Mantles, lined  
fur, at 7s., much reduced in price.  
2, 8, 240, and 242, REGENT-STREET.

WATERLOO HOUSE, Pall-Mall East

and Cockspur-street, S.W. The HALF-YEARLY  
SALE, MONDAY, JAN. 3, to SATURDAY, JAN. 29,  
1881.—HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE.

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Patented and Registered.  
A New Yarn in Silk and Wool, for Artistic Embroidery.  
Made in an Shaded  
Can be used also with Crewels and Embroidery Silks.  
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Flannel Shirt. Warm as wool, soft as silk, and very  
elastic. Patterns and specimens sent.  
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ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS  
ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS THE  
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EFFICIENT EVER MADE  
Apply to the Ladies' Attendant,  
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For CONSTIPATION,  
BILE, HEADACHE.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,

A LAXATIVE and REFRESHING  
FRUIT LOZENGE,  
UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.

2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included.  
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.  
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NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED  
VITAL ENERGY.  
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the  
vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's  
Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic,  
Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for  
three stamps on application to  
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HANDS  
AND  
ARMS.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from  
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preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send  
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Oxford-street, London, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the  
liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled  
in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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Please direct all Letters and Orders for  
PETER ROBINSON,  
SILKMERCE and LINENDRAPER,  
TO THE ONLY ADDRESS,  
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,  
LONDON, W.  
(where the Business was established in 1833).  
CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

SILKS.  
3000 Lengths of Rich Brocade Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard.  
200 Pieces of Sky and Tulleil Gros Grains, at 2s. 6d. per yard;  
usual price, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.  
280 Boxes of Striped Silk Velvets, in all colours, 3s. 6d. per yard.  
300 Boxes of Coloured Brocade Silk Velvets, from 5s. 11d. per  
yard, specially rich.  
200 Boxes of Black Brocade Silk Velvets, from 5s. 11d. to 7s. 11d.  
per yard.  
The accumulation of Oddments in Silks, Satins, Velvets,  
Brocades, and Damasses will be cleared out at nominal prices,  
previous to Stock-Taking.

SILK COSTUMES.

(Special) Silk Costumes, various styles, 58s. 6d.  
Evening Silk or Satin Costumes, trimmed Brocade, 5 guineas.  
French Model and other rich Costumes in Plush, Brocade, Velvet,  
and Satin à la Lyon, 7l. to 18 guineas.  
Black Satin Walking Costumes (new styles), 78s. 6d.  
150 Black Satin Walking Skirts (very cheap), 18s. 9d.  
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

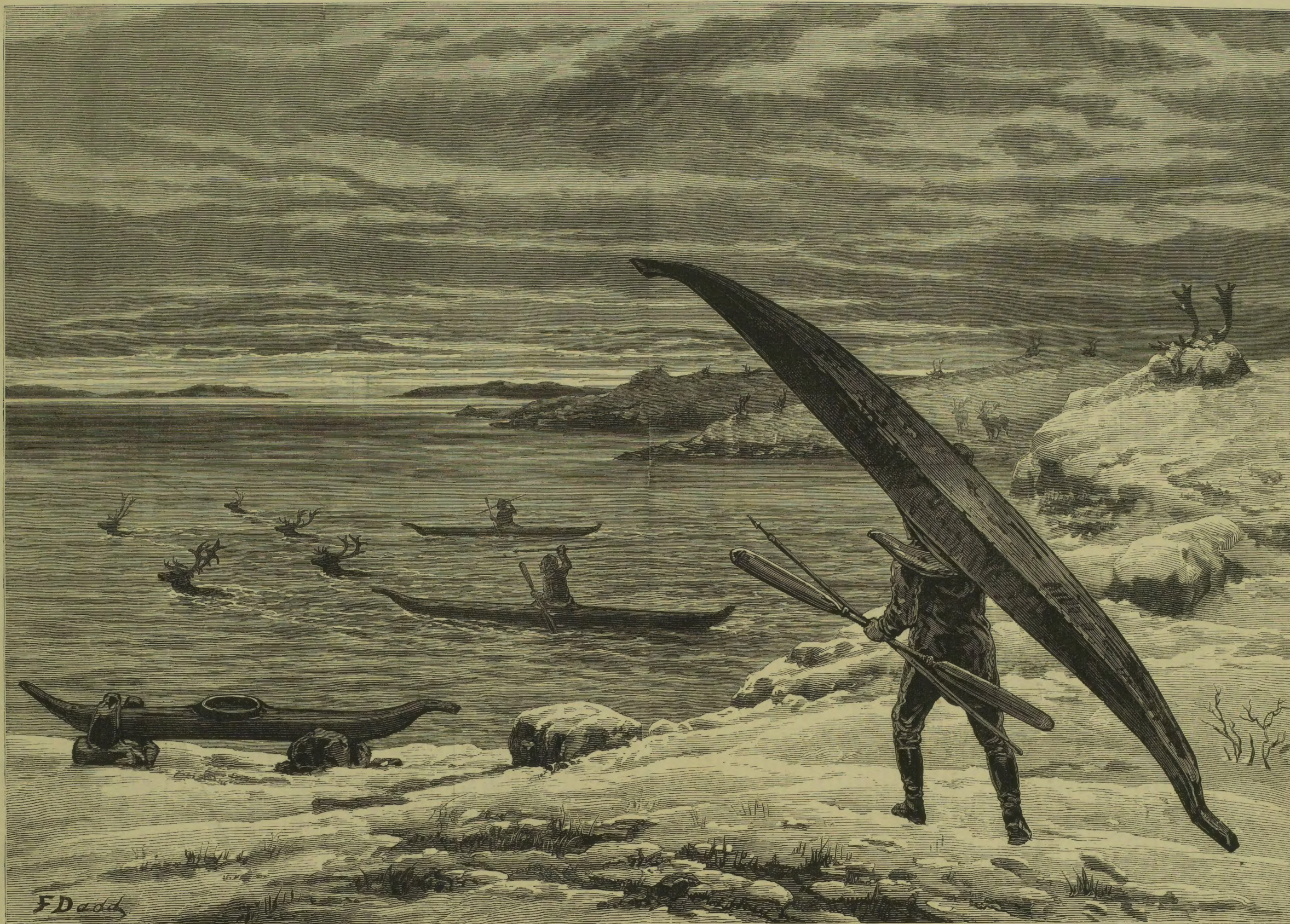
DRESSES.  
Useful fabrics for Winter and Early Spring Dresses, from 9d. to  
1s. 2d. per yard.  
300 pieces of All-Wool French Beige, at 7d. per yard.  
Fine French Cashmeres and Merinos, White, Black, and all  
Colours, 1s. 11d. per yard.  
Figured Cashmir, all wool, double width, 1s. 4d. per yard; usual  
price, 2s. 6d.  
Rich Coloured Damassé Velvet Velveteens, 40 boxes, at 1s. 4d. per  
yard.  
The New Black Velveteen, as advertised, at 2s.; very rich  
qualities, at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per yard.  
French Cambrics, best quality, at 4d. per yard.  
Wool Serges, in every make and colour, 1s. per yard.  
160 pieces of Wool and Silk Damassé Cashmere, at 1s. 9d. per  
yard, in elegant combinations of colour, and specially  
suitable for draping, &c.  
A large quantity of Dress Fabrics, including rich Wool and Silk  
Damassé, Black and Coloured Grenadines, Alpaca, &c.,  
greatly reduced.

WINTER COSTUMES.

220 Serge and Foul Costumes, trimmed Braid or Broché, 21s.  
110 All-Wool Handkerchief Costumes (worth 4 guineas), 25s. 6d.  
80 Fine Estomane Serge Costumes (Braid), 35s. 6d.  
120 Cashmere and Camel Hair Costumes, trimmed Silk or Plush  
24 to 5 guineas.  
170 Fine Cashmere Costumes, trimmed Silk, Satin, or Brocade,  
24 guineas.  
50 Rich Paris Models (half price), 3 guineas to 6 guineas.  
97 Rich Velvet Velveteen Costumes, 2 to 3 guineas.  
500 New Striped and other Skirts, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.  
480 Tartan Net and Muslin Ball Dresses, 10s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.  
450 Miras Muslin and Spanish Lace Ball Dresses, 35s. 6d. to  
5 guineas.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.





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